FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1905,

WITH

APPENDICES.

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CONTENTS.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY—*Nil.*

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY—*Nil.*

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY—*Nil.*

SECTION IV.—JAILS—*Nil.*

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

Para.		Page
1.	Creation of a new táluka	1
2.	Additional Annual Forms XI and XII	*ib.*
3—4.	Births and deaths among Europeans and Eurasians	*ib.*
5.	Native population in the Presidency	*ib.*
	Births.	
6—7.	Number of registered births	1—3
8—9.	Births by sexes	3
10.	Births by years	*ib.*
11.	Births by months	*ib.*
12.	Birth-rates in urban and rural population	*ib.*
13.	Birth-rates in rural registration circles	*ib.*
14.	Birth-rates in urban and cantonment circles	3—4
15.	Still-born	4
	Deaths.	
16.	Number of deaths	*ib.*
17.	Deaths by years	*ib.*
18.	Death-rate	*ib.*
19.	Male and female death-rates	*ib.*
20.	Deaths by districts	*ib.*
21.	Deaths by collectorates	5
22.	Birth and death-rates compared by collectorates	*ib.*
23.	Deaths by ages	*ib.*
24.	Deaths by caste or class	*ib.*
25.	Deaths by sexes	*ib.*
26.	Infant mortality	*ib.*
27.	Statistics of Ahmedabad City	5—6
28.	Deaths by causes	6
29.	Deaths by months	*ib.*
30.	Death-rates among the urban and rural population	*ib.*
31.	Death-rate in rural circles	*ib.*
32.	Death-rate in town circles	*ib.*
33.	Death-rate in cantonments in British territory	*ib.*
	Cantonments in Quasi-Foreign Territory.	
34.	Statistics of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory	6—7

PARA. PAGE

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

35. Mortality in 1905 8
36. Monthly mortality ... ... *ib.*
37. Mortality by seasons ... ... *ib.*
38. Mortality for 20 years from 1886 to 1905 inclusive ... ... *ib.*
39. Death-rates by collectorates ... ... *ib.*
40. Mortality in rural circles ... ... 8—9
41. Mortality in towns 9
42. Cholera in cantonments ... ... *ib.*
43. Villages affected by cholera ... ... *ib.*
44. Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns ... ... *ib.*
45. Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in villages ... ... *ib.*
46. Attacks and deaths ... ... *ib.*
47. The cholera epidemic in the Southern Registration District ... 9—10

SMALL-POX.

48. Small-pox mortality 10
49. Small-pox deaths since 1894 ... ... *ib.*
50. Deaths by districts and collectorates ... ... 10—11
51. Deaths by ages 11
52. Origin and spread of the disease and preventive measures adopted ... *ib*

FEVER.

53. Fever mortality 11
54. Fever deaths since 1894 ... ... *ib.*
55. Deaths by districts and collectorates ... ... 11—12
56. Deaths by months 12
57. Measures carried on in dealing with "Malarial Fever" ... ... *ib.*

RAINFALL.

58. Rainfall ... ... 12—13

PLAGUE.

59. Deaths from plague 13
60. Plague deaths since 1896 ... ... *ib.*
61. Deaths by collectorates and districts ... ... *ib.*
62. Deaths by months ... ... 13—14
63. Deaths from plague amongst the inoculated 14
64. Effect of plague on the average annual death-rates ... ... *ib.*

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

65. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa 14
66. Deaths since 1894 ... ... *ib.*
67. Deaths by districts and collectorates ... ... 14—15
68. Deaths by months 15

INJURIES.

69. Deaths from injuries 15
70. Deaths since 1892 ... ... *ib.*
71. Deaths from injuries for 1904 and 1905 by sexes ... ... *ib.*
72. Deaths from snake-bite by collectorates ... ... *ib.*
73. Details of injuries ... ... 15—16

RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

74. Mortality from respiratory diseases 16
75. Deaths by collectorates ... ... *ib.*

PARA. PAGE

OTHER CAUSES.

76. Deaths from other causes 16
77. Deaths from "other causes" since 1894 ... ... *ib.*
78. Deaths by collectorates ... ... *ib.*

SECTION VII.

79. General history of vaccination 17

SECTION VIII.

Sanitary Works—Military—*Nil.*

SECTION IX.

Sanitary Works—Civil.

80. Expenditure on sanitary works in municipal towns during 1904-1905 ... 17
81. Expenditure on sanitary works by Local Boards ... ... *ib.*
82. Bombay Village Sanitation Act ... ... *ib.*
83. Village Sanitary Inspection Book ... ... *ib.*
84. Introduction to Appendix III ... ... *ib.*

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

85. The districts visited by the Sanitary Commissioner 18
86. Sanitary inspection of towns and villages ... ... *ib.*
87. Remarks on Sanitary Inspection Books ... ... *ib.*
88—89. Remarks on the officers of the Department ... ... *ib.*

APPENDIX I.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Board for 1905 1

APPENDIX II.

Annual Report of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay for 1905 ... 2—8

APPENDIX III.

Table showing the drainage and water-works completed in certain towns ... 8

APPENDIX IV.

Births registered in districts 9
Deaths registered in districts 10
Deaths registered in the districts during each month of the year ... 11
Deaths registered in the districts according to age ... ... 12—13
Deaths registered in the districts according to classes ... ... 14—15
Deaths from different causes in the districts and towns ... ... 16—23
Deaths from cholera in the districts during each month of the year ... 24
Deaths from small-pox in the districts during each month of the year ... *ib.*
Deaths from fever in the districts during each month of the year ... 25
Deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa in the districts during each month of the year ... ... *ib.*
Deaths from respiratory diseases in the districts during each month of the year 26
Deaths registered from plague in the districts during each month of the year. *ib.*

ANNUAL SANITARY REPORT FOR 1905.

SECTION I.—METEOROLOGY.—No remarks.

SECTION II.—EUROPEAN ARMY.—No remarks.

SECTION III.—NATIVE ARMY.—No remarks.

SECTION IV.—JAILS—No remarks.

SECTION V.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

1. In accordance with Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 4903-A., dated 29th June 1904, published in the *Government Gazette* dated 30th June 1904, page 879, one additional táluka has been created in the Province of Sind—Pano Akil Táluka in Sukkur District.

2. As directed in Government Resolution No. 5849, dated 19th October 1905, in the General Department, two additional Annual Forms are appended—one for respiratory diseases and the other for plague, numbered XI and XII respectively, and a column for population is added in form No. IV between the column of "Total deaths for the Province" and that of "Ratio per 1,000 living".

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN VITAL STATISTICS.

3. The European Census population of 1901 in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory, is 18,804. During the year 1905, 333 births and 270 deaths were recorded against 306 and 271 in 1904, giving a birth-rate of 17·71 per mille against 16·27 in 1904, and a death-rate of 14·36 against 14·41. By sexes, 186 males and 147 females were born against 158 and 148 in 1904, and as regards deaths, 170 males and 100 females died against 166 and 105 in 1904.

4. The Eurasian Census population of 1901 is 6,557. During the year 166 births were registered against 171 in 1904, and 137 deaths against 177, the birth-ratios being 25·32 per mille against 26·08 in 1904 and the death-ratios 20·89 against 26·99. Of those born 96 were males and 70 females against 99 and 72 in 1904. As regards deaths, 77 males and 60 females died against 97 and 80 in 1904.

NATIVE POPULATION VITAL STATISTICS.

5. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, the population according to the Census of 1901, and exclusive of Europeans and Eurasians, consisted of 18,481,362 persons. Statistical returns are received from 25 collectorates comprising 224 rural circles and 56 town circles; from 7 cantonments in British and 8 in foreign territory.

The population of the rural circles was 16,065,004, of the town circles 2,347,378, of the cantonments in British territory 68,980, and of the cantonments in foreign territory 120,736 persons.

Births.

Number of registered births.

6. In the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the year 1905 there were 611,173 births registered against 648,594 in 1904, less by 37,421 than the number registered in the previous year, and exceeding by 225 the decennial mean ending 1904.

7. The recorded birth-rate for the year was 33·07 per mille against 35·09 in 1904 and a decennial mean of 34·35.

The decline in the number of registered births was chiefly confined to the Western and Central Registration Districts, and in these districts to the Collectorates of Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára and Ratnágiri. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of Ratnágiri, in all these Collectorates the decrease in registered births, as compared with the previous year, was noticeable from the beginning of the year, attained its maximum in June or July, then gradually became less marked, until in December there was only a slight difference between, or an increase over the previous year's figures for the same month. In Ratnágiri Collectorate the maximum defect occurred in February and March.

(*a*) In Gujarát the birth-rate was 38·38 against 38·66 in 1904. It ranged from 35·76 in the Ahmedabad to 45·09 in the Broach Collectorate and compared with the preceding year shows a slight decrease in all Collectorates except Broach and Ahmedabad. In the three largest cities of the Registration District—Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach—a decrease in the birth-rate compared with the previous year is shown, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarát Registration District, states: "The low birth-rates generally can only be attributed to defects in the registration arrangements."

(*b*) In the Southern Registration District the birth-rate for the whole division was 34·25 per mille as against 32·93 in 1904, and ranged from 37·24 in the Bijápur to 32·99 in the Dhárwár Collectorate, and compared with the preceding year shows an increase of 1·32.

(*c*) In the Western Registration District the recorded birth-rate for the year was 39·96 per mille as against 45·34 last year and 37·45 for the decennium ending with 1904, and ranged from 29·15 in Kolába to 46·63 in Khándesh. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner observes: "The general birth-rate of 39·96 shows a decrease as compared with the previous year, but not as compared with the last quinquennium, the mean birth-rate of which was 37·45. The year 1904 had shown an unusually high birth-rate, following on a death-rate of 38·94 in 1903 as compared with a death-rate of 43·15 in 1904. The latter heavy death-rate probably partly accounts for the decrease in the birth-rate of 1905.

It should be observed that exceptionally high birth-rates were recorded last year in Khándesh and Násik Collectorates, in which the fall is most marked during the year under report.

(*d*) In the Central Registration District the birth-rate was 32·34 as against 36·97 last year. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, observes: "In the Deccan Collectorates after making due allowance for defective registration and the disturbing influences of plague, a decline in the birth-rate would appear to be the natural result of successive epidemics of plague in the course of which the population has in many places become decimated, while emigration has also helped to lessen the population. The Ratnágiri Collectorate stands on a different footing, and here no epidemic disease has prevailed to such an extent as to cause any diminution in population or to materially influence registration. In this collectorate two influences seem to be at work—defective registration, which is inevitable where villages consist so largely of scattered hamlets, and migration, which chiefly affects the male adult population and to a lesser degree whole families. In this way probably one-tenth of the population of Ratnágiri remains absent for periods varying from six months every year to two or three years."

(*e*) In Sind there was an increase of 1,606 registered births against last year and also an increase of 1,997 over the decennial mean ending 1904. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, states:—"The registration of births shows a slight improvement, but it would still appear to be very defective, the recorded birth-rate being only 22·59, which is little more than half what it should be, there being no famine or other conditions to account for its being so low. Registration of

births cannot be expected to improve so long as the Tappadars, who are already overworked, are the only agency for registering these domestic occurrences."

Births by Sexes. Annual Form I.

8. There were 317,958 male and 293,215 female births recorded during the year against 336,315 and 312,279 in 1904. For every 100 female births there were 108·41 males recorded during the year as against 107·70 in the previous year.

Khándesh, Násik, Thána, Ahmednagar, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Kánara, Surat, Broach Kaira, Panch Maháls, Hyderabad, Lárkhána, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier.

9. In 18 out of the 25 Registration Districts the birth-rate exceeded the death-rate as compared with 11 out of 25 during the previous year, which is an indication of improvement in the general health of the community.

Births by years.

10. The following statement shows the number of births recorded in each year since 1895:—

1895	... 674,304	1899	... 685,348	1903	... 576,949
1896	... 691,847	1900	... 505 662	1904	... 648,594
1897	... 629,603	1901	... 465 647	1905	... 611,173
1898	... 582,371	1902	... 631,393		

Births by months.

11. The monthly distribution of births in 1905 as compared with 1904 and the monthly mean of the previous ten years is given in the following table :—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Mean for 10 years 1895 to 1904	48,367	43,741	48,159	47,792	50,823	51,215	53,142	53,869	53,343	55,124	52,867	50,738	609,181
1904	51,280	48,754	54,933	52,719	56,317	56,773	56,509	55,111	54,345	56,441	53,950	51,453	648,594
1905	49,759	44,851	49,500	51,376	52,153	51,506	53,315	53,269	52,253	51,333	50,599	51,264	611,173

The maximum number of recorded births was reached in July and August, while the minimum as usual occurred in February. Compared with the previous year, fewer births were registered in every month, but in comparison with the decennial mean there was an increase throughout the year except in the months of August, September, October and November.

Birth-rates in urban and rural population.

12. The recorded birth-rates among the urban and rural populations of the Presidency were 26·42 and 34·07 against 26·65 and 36·36 in 1904. Except in the Collectorate of Dhárwár and throughout Sind (with the exception of Upper Sind Frontier) the rural birth-rates exceeded the urban. As examples of defective registration may be mentioned the urban circles of Násik, Kolába, Poona, Sátára and Ahmednagar, whose recorded birth-rates are all below 19 per mille. Contrasted with the above are the rates attained in urban Karáchi 51·60, Lárkhána 43·66 and Hubli 37·12.

Birth-rates in rural registration circles.

13. In 17 rural circles the birth-rate was above 50 per mille; in 50 it was between 40 and 50; in 36 it was between 35 and 40; in 48 it was between 30 and 35; in 42 it was between 20 and 30; and in 31 it fell below 20 per mille. Of these 31 rural registration circles no less than 30 are in Sind, showing how very much behind hand that Province is in the matter of registration compared with the Presidency proper.

Birth-rates in urban and cantonment circles.

14. Out of 56 towns and 7 cantonments in the Presidency, 6 towns recorded a birth-rate exceeding 40 per mile, *viz.*, Karáchi (51·60), Dholka (51·43), Athni (44·29), Lárkhána (43·66), Borsad (41·61) and Nasirabad (41·55). Twenty-two towns and 1 cantonment returned rates between 30 and 40, 13 towns and 1 cantonment between 20 and 30, and the remaining 15 towns and 5 cantonments recorded birth-rates below 20 per mille. Under ordinary circumstances the recorded birth-rate in Municipal towns indicates the degree of

interest and energy shown in the registration of vital statistics, and every Municipality which cares to make use of the laws at its command can show a birth-rate more closely approximating to the general táluka rate.

Defective registration, migratory habits of the people and the disturbing influences of plague, although important factors, do not afford a complete and satisfactory explanation of the extraordinary variations in the recorded birth-rates of many localities, while birth-rates calculated on the age and sex constitution of population, which might clear up some anomalies, are not available for want of the necessary statistics.

Still-born.

15. During the year 1905, 10,603 or 1·73 per cent. of total births were registered as still-born against 11,071 or 1·71 per cent. in 1904. Of these 5,999 were males and 4,604 females against 6,112 and 4,959 respectively in 1904. The percentage of still-born to born alive is as usual highest in Bombay City and Kanára—10·91 per cent. and 5·76 per cent. respectively compared with 10·52 and 5·59 in 1904. An explanation of the high rates prevailing in Bombay City and Kanára was given in last year's report. An examination of the still-born rates for each Collectorate shows great variations ranging from ·11 per cent. in the Sholápur Collectorate to 10·91 per cent. in Bombay. Wherever the rates fall below 2 per cent. of total births it is probably due to incorrect registration. More care in recording still-births appears necessary in the following Collectorates:—Khándesh (·92), Násik (·49), Ahmednagar (·15), Sholápur (·11), Sátára (·14), Ratnágiri (·39), Panch Maháls (·98), Thar and Párkar (·37), Jacobabad (·44).

Deaths.

Number of deaths.

16. Among the native population in the rural, town and cantonment circles in the Presidency 588,394 deaths were registered in 1905, as against 764,914, or 176,520 less than in 1904. Of the total deaths registered 306,039 occurred among males and 282,355 among females against 389,980 and 374,934 respectively in 1904; 71,363 or 12·13 per cent. were due to plague, as against 223,957 or 29·28 per cent. last year.

Deaths by years.

17. The following statement shows the number of deaths recorded in each year since 1895:—

1895	... 538,540	1899	... 672,269	1903	... 811,525
1895	... 596,472	1900	...1,318,783	1904	... 764,914
1897	... 749,916	1901	... 686,134	1905	... 588,394
1898	... 548,825	1902	... 721,462		

Death-rate.

18. During the 10 years 1895-1904 the number of deaths was only twice lower than during the present year, which shows a return to conditions prevailing before the advent of plague and famine.

The general death-rate fell from 41·39 per mille in 1904 to 31·84 in 1905, and was less by 1·23 per mille than the general birth-rate.

Male and female death-rates.

19. The rate per mille of males dying to males living was 32·12 and of females dying to females living 31·54. In 1904 these ratios were 40·92 and 41·88 respectively. For every 100 female deaths there were 108·39 of males, as against 104·01 in the previous year.

These ratios vary from 131·15 in Bombay City to 99·97 in the Panch Maháls, while the ratio of male to female deaths was higher generally throughout Sind than in any other district. In the rural circles of Sind defective registration may explain this apparent excessive mortality among males.

Deaths by Districts.

20. In the Western, Central, Southern, Gujarát and Sind Registration Districts the recorded deaths in 1905 were 175,412, 149,899, 101,543, 94,674 and 66,866 as against 200,168, 210,649, 167,878, 129,531 and 56,683 in the previous year, the only increase being in Sind. The greatest fall occurred in the Central and Southern Registration Districts, in each of which the recorded deaths were over 60,000 less than in the previous year.

Deaths by Collectorates.

21. Excluding Bombay City, there was a fall in the recorded death-rate in all the Collectorates of the Western, Central, Southern and Gujarát Registration Districts, whereas in Sind, with the exception of Hyderabad, there was an increased mortality compared with the previous year.

In all Collectorates except Sukkur and the Upper Sind Frontier the recorded death-rate was markedly lower than during the previous year, and was also below the quinquennial mean.

Throughout Sind a heavier mortality was recorded which the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner attributes to "the prevalence of malarial fevers and pneumonia caused by the unusual cold season of the past year."

Stated shortly, the favourable death-rate of the year may be ascribed to comparative freedom from epidemic disease.

Plague was largely in abeyance, while the other great scourge—cholera—only broke out in epidemic form in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur Collectorates.

The recorded mortality from plague was 3·86 per 1,000 of population against 12·12 in the previous year, while the ratios for cholera were ·29 and ·71 for the two years respectively.

Birth and death-rates compared by Collectorates to columns 6 and 9.—Annual Form II.

22. An examination of columns 6 and 9, Annual Form II, shows the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates in the Collectorates of Kolába, Poona, Sátára, Ahmedabad, Karáchi and Thar and Párkar. In Bombay City the death and birth-rates were 62·33 and 24·75 respectively.

Deaths by ages.—Annual Form IV.

23. Deaths by ages are given in Annual Form IV. It will be seen there were 237,203 deaths of children under 5 years of age, which, according to the Census of 1901, gives the high death-rate of 104·43 per 1,000 living. Children under five contributed 40·31 per cent. to the total deaths.

Deaths by caste or class.

24. The deaths by classes in each Collectorate are recorded in Annual Form V, Appendix IV.

Deaths by sexes.—Annual Form IV, Appendix IV.

25. The total deaths according to age and sex distribution of the population is given in Annual Form IV, Appendix IV. There is a marked fall in the death-rate under all age periods except the first and last as compared with the previous year, showing the effects of comparative freedom from epidemic disease.

It will also be noted that the saving of life is most marked among the young adult female population.

Infant mortality.

26. The mortality of infants in relation to the births registered for the year 1905 is briefly commented on in accordance with the orders contained in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5192, dated 7th September 1901.

The mortality was excessive for the whole Presidency in both sexes, *viz.*, 220·08 and 219·07 per 1,000 births respectively. All districts show abnormal rates except Ratnágiri and Belgaum, where the mortality was recorded as below 150 per 1,000 births. In the remaining Collectorates, excluding Bombay, the rates vary from 284·18 males and 266·98 females in Khándesh to 162·45 males and 139·65 females in Dhárwár. In Bombay City the ratios recorded were 557·24 and 569·66 respectively. It should be noted that the ratios given of infant mortality are very fallacious especially in regard to towns; calculated on the birth-rate it is obvious that, in the absence of reliable figures as to births, the death-rate of infants under one year of age cannot be accepted as correct.

Statistics of Ahmedabad City.

27. The general death-rate in Ahmedabad City rose from 54·60 to 63·43 per mille, the mean for the last five years being 84·83. Small-pox caused 862, plague 863, fever 5,658 and respiratory diseases 2,200 deaths as against 68, 829, 4,823 and 2,201, respectively, last year.

There were 3,825 births recorded or 21·12 per mille of population, the deaths exceeding the births by no less than 42·31 per mille. There were 3,071 deaths registered under one year of age, giving a ratio of 802·88 per 1,000 births, but although infant life is known to be precarious in Ahmedabad, this ratio cannot be accepted as representing the truth.

Deaths by causes.

28. The subjoined table shows the deaths in 1905 arranged according to causes and contrasted with the results for 1904 and with the mean of the preceding five years :—

Causes of deaths.	Mean for 5 years, 1900 to 1904.		1904.		1905.	
	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
Cholera	39,139	2·11	13,156	·71	5,396	.29
Small-pox	4,887	·26	4,289	·23	16,985	·92
Plague	170,287	9·18	223,957	12·12	71,363	3·86
Fevers	323,430	17·43	251,330	13·60	245,373	13·28
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	90,807	4·90	61,470	3·33	55,488	3·00
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	59,579	3·22	54,537	2·95
Injuries	7,155	·39	6,333	·34	6,586	·36
Other causes ...	224,858	12·12	144,800	7·83	132,665	7·18
All causes ...	860,563	46·39	764,914	41·39	588,394	31·84

For comments on the causes of death, *vide* Section VI.

Deaths by months.—Annual Form III.

29. The maximum mortality (60,999) occurred in January and the minimum (39,300) in July. In 1904 the maximum and minimum occurred in October and June respectively (82,700) and (36,693).

30. The recorded death-rates among the urban and rural population and the 7 cantonments in British territory are given in Table VI, Appendix IV. The death-rates for the 8 cantonments in foreign territory will be found in paragraph 34.

Death-rate in rural circles.

31. In 21 rural registration circles the mortality rose above 40 per mille. In 88 the death-rate was between 30 and 40, in 34 it was between 25 and 30, in 37 between 20 and 25, whilst in 44 the record was below 20 per mille, of which 40 were in Sind.

Death-rates in town circles.

32. Although there was a general reduction in the death-rates of towns, in some cases high rates prevailed. In Yeola, Kapadvanj, Shikárpur, Ahmedabad and Bombay the recorded ratio was over 60 per mille.

Epidemic small-pox contributed to the death-roll in Kapadvanj, Ahmedabad, Shikárpur and Bombay, while in Yeola the death-rate, though excessive on account of plague, showed an improvement on the previous year's figures.

In six towns—Borsad, Gogha, Dholka, Karáchi, Umarkote and Sholápur—a death-rate of over 50 per mille was recorded, largely helped by plague and small-pox.

Death-rate in cantonments in British territory.

33. During the year under report the highest death-rates from all causes were returned from Belgaum 30·25, Poona 28·93, Malegaon 27·62 and Kirkee 25·56, and the lowest from Deolali 14·17, Ahmedabad 13·85 and Ahmednagar 8·38 per mille.

Cantonments in Quasi-Foreign Territory.

Statistics of cantonments in quasi-foreign territory.

34. The following table shows the vital statistics of the civil population of those cantonments which are situated in quasi-foreign territory. The total number of births registered in these cantonments during the year 1905 was 2,207 against 2,241 in 1904, the birth-rate being 18·28 per mille as against 18·56 in 1904.

There were 9,141 deaths giving a ratio of 75·71 per mille against 5,830 deaths and ratio 48·29 in 1904.

"Plague," "fevers" and "dysentery and diarrhœa" were the chief causes of the high mortality. No deaths from cholera were reported during the year. Small-pox caused 180 deaths against 29 in 1904. The deaths from plague were 2,142 or 17·74 per 1,000 of population, against 1,177 or 9·75 in 1904. From fevers there were 1,425 deaths or 11·80 per 1,000 of population against 1,458 or 12·08 in 1904. From dysentery and diarrhœa there were 1,648 deaths against 962 in 1904. Injuries caused 27 deaths against 30 in 1904 and the number from other causes amounted to 3,719 against 2,174 in 1904. The recorded death-rates in 1905 were higher than in 1904 in all the cantonments except Mhow and Neemuch. Rájkot reported no death. The causes of high rates in Aden are ascribed by the officer in charge Aden Settlement to the outbreak of plague and to the influx of starving persons from Yemen, where there was both war and famine:—

Cantonments.	Population according to census of 1901.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of births.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number of deaths from							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.						
						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries.	Other causes.	All causes.
Aden. (Municipal limits	36,323	67·	37	534	14·70	...	150	1,793	603	1,499	13	2,213	6,271	...	4·13	49·36	16·60	41·27	0·36	60·93	172·65
Aden. Purely civil population of cantonments	206	7·	28	2	9·71	...	...	16	1	1	2	7	27	...	...	77·67	4·85	4·85	9·71	33·98	131·07
Baroda	2,704	1·	2,704	51	18·86	...	3	6	15	4	1	53	82	...	1·11	2·22	5·55	1·48	·37	19·60	30·33
Bhuj	741	1·16	638·79	14	18·89	...	...	2	4	...	...	5	11	...	...	2·70	5·40	...	...	6·74	14·84
Deesa	8,566	·5·	1,713·20	203	23·70	...	2	...	133	8	...	52	195	...	·23	...	15·53	·93	...	6·07	22·76
Mhow	34,740	6·	5,790·	301	8·66	...	21	1	154	88	5	783	1,053	...	·60	·03	4·43	2·53	·15	22·53	30·28
Nasirabad	22,494	8·58	2,621·68	733	32·59	...	...	322	365	38	5	469	1,199	...	...	14·31	16·23	1·69	·23	20·85	53·30
Neemuch	14,624	4·52	3,235·40	350	23·93	...	4	2	150	10	1	137	304	...	·27	·14	10·26	·68	·07	9·37	20·79
Rájkot	338	·56	602·58	19	56·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	120,736	100·82	17,870·65	2,207	18·28	...	180	2,142	1,425	1,648	27	3,719	9,141	...	1·49	17·74	11·80	13·65	·22	30·80	75·71

SECTION VI.

HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

Mortality in 1905.

35. In Annual Form No. VII are set forth the deaths from cholera for each district by months, the number of registration circles affected and the number of villages from which cholera was reported, &c.

In the year 1905 there were 5,396 deaths recorded as due to cholera compared with 13,156 in 1904. A reference to Table No. VII will show that the disease was practically confined to the Southern Registration District, where 5,318 or 98·55 per cent. of the total number of deaths were recorded. The highest number of deaths (2,128 or 1·91 per 1,000 of population) took place in the Collectorate of Dhárwár, while the Collectorates of Belgaum and Bijápur recorded 1,589 or 1·60 and 1,488 or 2·02 deaths per 1,000 of population, respectively. With these exceptions the incidence of cholera was very light. Deaths were reported from the Collectorates of Kanára (113), Thána (36), Kolába (6), Poona (5), Sátára (3), and of Násik, Sholápur and Ahmedabad (one each). In Bombay City 25 deaths from cholera were returned. Sind remained free throughout the year, as also did Gujarát with the exception of one doubtful death reported from Ahmadabad Collectorate, while only 9 deaths from this disease were reported from the Central Registration District.

Monthly mortality.

36. During the first five months of the year cholera in epidemic form was confined to the Collectorates of Dhárwár, Belgaum and Bijápur, a few sporadic cases being reported from Bombay City and from the Collectorates of Kolába, Sholápur, Kanára and Ahmedabad. During the month of April the disease became more active and attained its maximum virulence in June, when Kanára was added to the list of infected areas. Rapidly declining during the second half of the year, the epidemic ceased in December when only 2 deaths were reported from the whole Presidency. A few deaths were still reported from other Collectorates and from Bombay City, the greatest number occurring in September, when 30 deaths were reported from Thána Collectorate and 11 from Bombay City.

Mortality by seasons.

37. The mortality from cholera began to rise at the close of the cold season, and in the hot and dry months of April and May 1,648 deaths occurred. The largest number of deaths (3,424) was recorded in the rainy season against 11,525 during the same period of the previous year, the months of June and July contributing the larger share. From August the disease rapidly declined, and during the last three months of the year the mortality from cholera was insignificant.

Mortality for 20 years, 1886 to 1905, inclusive.

38. The following table shows the total number of deaths from cholera in each of the twenty years ending 1905 :—

1886 ...	167	1891 ...	17,850	1896 ...	35,404	1901 ...	13,600
1887 ...	25,711	1892 ...	42,900	1897 ...	57,109	1902 ...	3,229
1888 ...	36,500	1893 ...	18,853	1898 ...	4,368	1903 ...	1,825
1889 ...	32,431	1894 ...	33,588	1899 ...	8,579	1904 ...	13,156
1890 ...	3,259	1895 ...	8,890	1900 ...	163,889	1905 ...	5,396

Death-rates by Collectorates.

39. Deaths from cholera were recorded in 48 per cent. of the Collectorates against 68 per cent. during the previous year, while the disease was prevalent in epidemic form only in Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur, in which Collectorates death-rates from this disease of 1·60, 1·91 and 2·02 per mille of population respectively were recorded.

Mortality in rural circles.

40. Out of 224 rural circles 34 or 15 per cent. were attacked against 107 or 48 per cent. last year. The chief incidence of the disease fell on those of Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur and 6 out of 7 circles were affected in the first-named district, 10 out

of 13 in the second and 8 out of 8 in the last. In the Collectorate of Kánara only 4 out of 11 tálukas were affected, while in the remaining affected Collectorates the circles suffered but lightly.

Among the affected circles the highest mortality, 5·39 per mille of population, occurred in the táluka of Gadag, Dhárwár District. Sámpgaon in Belgaum comes next with a mortality of 5·12 per mille and then Hungund in Bijápur with 4·22 per mille. The tálukas of Hangal and Kod both of Dhárwár recorded 3·96 and 3·49 deaths per mille respectively. Of the remaining twenty-nine affected circles six recorded a death-rate of from 2 to 3 per mille, five between 1 and 2 per mille, whilst the death-rate in the remainder was under 1 per mille.

Mortality in towns.

41. Out of 56 town circles in the Presidency 11 were affected by cholera against 25 last year. The largest number of deaths, 192 or 6·26 per mille of population, occurred in the town of Gadag-Bettigeri in Dhárwár. Bijápur returned 112 or 4·71 deaths per 1,000 of population and Dhárwár 52 or 1·70. In the town of Gokák the recorded mortality from cholera rose from 3 per mille in 1904 to 4·46 per mille in 1905, and in Kalyán it was 3 per mille against 2 per mille in the previous year. In the remaining towns affected the mortality was trivial.

Cholera in Cantonments.

42. Out of 7 cantonments in the Presidency 2 were affected by cholera. Poona returned 1 death and Belgaum 3.

Villages affected by cholera.

43. The disease was local and visited 475 out of 25,846 villages in the whole Presidency against 1,001 in the previous year. Of these 475 affected villages 469 belong to the Southern Registration District. In Belgaum 140 out of 1,073, in Dhárwár 159 out of 1,298, in Bijápur 156 out of 1,116 and in Kanára 14 out of 1,287 villages were attacked.

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in towns and cantonments.

44. Cholera first appeared in the City of Bombay on 7th February 1905. It was present in Sholápur on 4th May, in Poona cantonment on 2nd August and in Násik City 31st August.

Collectorates in which cholera first appeared in villages.

45. Hongal, a village in the Collectorate of Belgaum, was the first attacked on 1st January 1905, Castle Rock in Kánara on the 3rd, Herobelwádi in Dhárwár on the 4th and Khar-Naokhar in Kolába on the 28th idem. Hebballi in Bijápur was affected on 27th February, Noli in Ahmedabad 15th May, Murbád in Thána 19th June and Nizare in Sátára 30th September 1905.

Attacks and deaths.

46. The total number of recorded attacks from cholera was 10,000 and 5,396 deaths, giving a fatality of 53·96 per cent. against 55·10, representing 23,877 attacks and 13,156 deaths in 1904. The largest number of attacks (4,163) were recorded in the Collectorate of Dhárwár with a fatality of 51·12 per cent. In the Collectorates of Belgaum and Bijápur there were 2,795 and 2,689 attacks reported with a fatality of 56·85 and 55·34 per cent. respectively.

Cholera epidemic in the Southern Registration District.

47. With regard to the epidemic Captain Hutchinson, I. M. S., Acting Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, reports: "Owing to a very general failure of the late monsoon in 1904 the condition of the soil became inimical to the growth of the cholera virus, but in some places it was enabled to maintain its saprophytic existence until the mango showers in April 1905 produced sufficient moisture for its development; the soil being already charged with decomposing organic matter, the conditions became favourable for a more or less general epidemic; the plentifulness of mangoes also played a part in the epidemic, as it is well known that the ingestion of anything likely to disturb the digestive economy predisposes the individual to attack. The heavy rains in June and July rendered the soil more or less sodden, and the virulence of the epidemic, at once abated. Had the monsoon pursued its normal course it is probable that the epidemic would have died out entirely, but the epidemic continued with

impaired virulence up to October when the unnatural dryness of the soil put an end to the epidemic.

During the year cholera has attacked most severely the towns and villages on the banks of rivers and streams. This probably has relation to density of population and to favourable conditions of soil (porosity and moisture) as well as to the rivers or streams acting in the dual capacity as sewers and sources of drinking water-supply."

At first sight the most striking feature of this epidemic is the comparatively small area of invasion but this is largely explained by the position of the affected districts at the southern extremity of the Presidency, adjoining territory from which health statistics are not received, and also by the fact that the epidemic was at its height at a time of the year when there is the least migration.

Information as to the origin of outbreaks of cholera is very meagre and is likely to remain so until facilities are afforded for prompt investigation at the time and place of its first appearance.

It is an easy matter to follow the devastating track of cholera when once the disease has attained full vigour, but at such a time the sources of origin are lost in the widespread epidemic. At present our knowledge is derived from reports and statistics compiled after the event, from which deductions of more or less usefulness are made.

SMALL-POX.

Deaths from small-pox.

48. During the year 1905, 16,935 deaths (8,750 males and 8,235 females) were recorded from small-pox against 4,289 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 4,079. The mortality from small-pox was the highest yet recorded during the last twenty-seven years.

Deaths since 1894.

49. The number of deaths registered from small-pox since 1894 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Year.	Number of deaths from small-pox.
1894	3,155	1900	9,885
1895	2,299	1901	5,340
1896	6,443	1902	2,189
1897	3,835	1903	2,732
1898	1,834	1904	4,289
1899	1,946	1905	16,985
Total ...	19,512	Total ...	41,420
Mean ...	3,252	Mean ...	6,903

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

50. Deaths from small-pox by Collectorates and months are set forth in Annual Form No. VIII.

Small-pox was prevalent in every Collectorate and deaths were reported from 226 registration circles out of a total of 287 as against 156 during the previous year, while 2,592 villages returned deaths from this disease against 899 last year. The highest number of deaths (7,694) was reported from Khándesh, followed by the City of Bombay (2,148), Ahmedabad (997), Poona (706) and Sholápur (641); while the only Collectorates from which less than 100 deaths were reported were Belgaum (24), Dhárwár (27), Kánara (16), Broach (58), Thar and Párkar (80), Lárkhána (30) and Upper Sind Frontier (7).

Of the total number of deaths, 11,346 or 66·80 per cent. were contributed by the Western Registration District, 2,209 or 13·01 per cent. by the Central, 1,643 by Gujarát, 1,340 by Sind and only 447 or 2·63 per cent. by the Southern Registration District.

In Gujarát and Sind the mortality from small-pox occurred chiefly in the town circles, the rural population escaping lightly. In these two districts out

of 2,983 deaths 2,286 were reported from town circles and 697 from the rural areas. Out of 997 deaths in the Collectorate of Ahmedabad 862 or 86·46 per cent. were contributed by the Ahmedabad Town Circle; of 590 deaths in Hyderabad Collectorate more than 87 per cent. were reported from Hyderabad Town and in the Collectorate of Sukkur more than 90 per cent. occurred among the urban population.

Deaths by age.

51. Of the total number of deaths 35·99 per cent. occurred among children under one year of age, 48·26 among children aged 1 to 10 years, while the remaining 15·75 per cent. are referable to persons over 10 years of age.

Origin and spread of the disease and preventive measures adopted.

52. The sudden rise in the mortality from small-pox which took place during the last two months of the year 1904 continued and increased during the first four months of this year, nearly 4,000 deaths being recorded in February and March and 3,000 in April. From May there was a rapid decline, the lowest figure (171) being reached in September, after which there was a steady rise up to the end of the year.

The outbreak of small-pox in 1905 was unusually severe, especially in Khándesh; the notable feature is the higher mortality among children under one year of age, among whom nearly 36 per cent. of deaths occurred compared with 33 per cent. during the previous year.

Each town and village receives only one or at most two visits from the vaccinator every year, so there must always be susceptible material for small-pox, once it gains a footing. The disease is usually introduced by adults who unfortunately rarely submit to re-vaccination and thereby ensure protection.

Under present conditions the only available remedies during epidemics of small-pox are to obtain early information of every outbreak, to vaccinate all unprotected children, and to encourage re-vaccination. These measures were carried out as far as possible.

FEVER.

Deaths from Fever.

53. There were 215,373 deaths registered under the heading "Fever" (126,975 males and 118,398 females) against 251,330 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 326,655.

Deaths since 1894.

54. The number of deaths registered from fever in each year since 1894 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from fever.	Year.	Number of deaths from fever.
1894	429,094	1900	543,319
1895	388,843	1901	291,951
1896	410,143	1902	270,845
1897	405,652	1903	259,704
1898	216,324	1904	251,330
1899	228,438	1905	245,373
Total ...	2,078,494	Total ...	1,862,522
Mean ...	346,416	Mean ...	310,420

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

55. Deaths from fever by Collectorates and months are given in Annual Form No. IX.

The total fever death-rate for the whole Presidency was 13·28 against 13·60 in 1904 and a decennial mean of 18·37 *per mille*. Recorded deaths from fever were less in all districts except Sind where there was a slight rise.

The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, notes the unusual prevalence of malarial fever and attributes this to "the very high and unusually prolonged inundation season." This increased mortality from fever

was general throughout the Collectorates of Sind with the exception of Hyderabad. The highest rates of mortality from fever were recorded in the Collectorates of Ahmedabad (28·38), Thar and Párkar (22·47), Broach (20·65), Sukkur (19·96), Lárkhána (19·67), Thána (18·97) and Kolába (18·54), while the lowest (3·41) was recorded in the City of Bombay.

Deaths by months.

56. The mortality from fever was highest and fairly equally distributed during the first four and the last two months of the year. There was the usual decline to a minimum during June, and July followed by a rise up to the end of the year.

Malarial Fevers.

57. Antimalarial operations were confined chiefly to the distribution of quinine, and to a less extent to the drainage and levelling of ground on which water was wont to accummulate.

In the Yellápur Táluka and Supa Petha of Kánara Collectorate a travelling dispensary was started. During the "Fever" season 40,000 quinine pills were issued for free distribution in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and in Kaira Town drainage of stagnant water, the use of Kerosine oil and removal of rank vegetation were the measures adopted.

Similar measures were adopted in Shikárpur.

In Násik attention is confined to the removal of water from the hollows in the rocky river beds, while in the rice-growing tracts of Sind free distribution of quinine is adopted. A suggestion from the Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, that the services of Schoolmasters should be enlisted for the distribution of quinine among school children, is worthy of consideration. Systematic attacks against the breeding grounds of mosquitoes are only possible in the larger centres of population. There the efforts of local bodies are hampered by want of money, and frequently misdirected from lack of intelligent supervision.

Rainfall.

58. *January.*—A few cents of rain fell in Thána, Kaira, in parts of the Deccan, and at some stations in Káthiáwár and Cutch.

February.—The Deccan, Karnátak, Konkan, Gujarát, Káthiáwár and Cutch recorded a few cents of rain, mostly between 24th and 27th.

March.—A few cents of rain fell in the Karnátak and at a few isolated stations in Gujarát, Gujarát States and Káthiáwár.

April.—Rain fell in light to fair showers in the Deccan, Karnátak, parts of Kánara, and at a few isolated stations in North Gujarát, Gujarát States and Káthiáwar.

May.—Deccan, Karnátak and Konkan had fairly heavy showers of rain. None in Gujarát.

June.—Aggregate fall of the month was much below the average throughout the Presidency.

July.—Deccan and Gujarát had rain in excess of the average, and Karnátak and Konkan below.

August.—Throughout the Presidency the rainfall was below the average, Gujarát recording practically no rain.

September.—Total fall was much below the average throughout the Province.

October.—Deccan.—Rainfall was slightly in excess of the average but Khándesh received practically no rain.

Karnátak and Gujarát.—Total fall was in defect of the usual quantity.

Konkan.—Aggregate fall in excess of the average in most places in the two Southern Districts and at four stations in North Thána; elsewhere in defect of it.

November.—Deccan.—In all the districts except Sholápur rain fell in excess of the average generally.

Karnátak.—Aggregate fall in defect of the average.

Konkan.—Rain fell in light to fair showers, mostly in the last week.

Gujarát.—No rain.

December.—No rain.

PLAGUE.

Deaths from plague.

59. During the year 1905, 71,363 deaths (37,790 males and 33,573 females) were recorded from plague against 223,957 in the previous year, showing the very considerable decrease of 152,594.

Deaths since 1896.

60. The number of deaths registered from plague since 1896 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from plague.	Year.	Number of deaths from plague.
1896	2,086	1901	128,259
1897.	46,944	1902	184,752
1898	86,191	1903	281,269
1899	96,596	1904	223,957
1900	33,196	1905	71,363
Total ...	265,013	Total ...	889,600
Mean ...	53,003	Mean ...	177,920

This astonishing abatement of plague is shared by all the districts and by most Collectorates with the exception of Thána, Ratnágiri, Kánara, Karáchi, and of three other Collectorates in Sind, in which the incidence was trifling. In Bombay City there was a slight increase.

Collectorates which in past years have been most sorely stricken have this year enjoyed the greatest comparative immunity.

The following statement shows a few of these Collectorates and the mortality returns from plague for the present and past year:—

	1904.	1905.
Khándesh	15,665	6,898
Násik	15,440	2,760
Ahmednágar	11,979	2,336
Sholápur	11,419	2,651
Sátára	28,629	13,380
Belgaum	22,695	5,360
Dhárwár	22,755	6,219
Bijápur	28,282	2,100
Kaira	19,213	3,092

Throughout the Presidency the mortality from plague fell from 12·12 *per mille* in 1904 to 3·86 in 1905, the Western Registration District recording the highest mortality (5·83) and Sind the lowest (0·94).

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

61. Deaths from plague by Collectorates and months are shown in Annual Form No. XII.

In the Presidency proper all Collectorates were affected, while in Sind Thar and Párkar was quite free from plague, and in the remaining Collectorates with the exception of Karáchi the incidence was light.

The highest ratio (18·63) was recorded in the City of Bombay, followed by Sátára (11·68), Karáchi (6·53), Dhárwár (5·59) and Belgaum (5·40). Of the Registration Circles 73·87 per cent. were attacked against 77·62 in 1904, while the percentage of towns and villages affected fell from 18·58 in 1904 to 6·86 in the year under report.

Deaths by months.

62. In November 1904 a fall in the recorded deaths from plague in place of the usual cold weather rise was noted and continued steadily with the exception of a slight rise in March during the first half of the year, reaching a minimum in June. During the next three months the figures steadily rose, only to fall again during the last quarter, so that in December only 2,459 deaths from plague were registered as compared with 17,105 in 1904 and 24,451 in 1903 during the same month.

Although the incidence of plague was so much lighter, there appeared to be no diminution as regards virulence, for, according to statistics published in the *Government Gazette*, the average case mortality was 75 per cent. The use of prophylactic serum was extended during the year, and voluntary evacuation of infected localities continued as in previous years, but neither of these measures can be considered as in any but a slight degree contributing to the general subsidence of plague.

Deaths amongst the inoculated.

63. During the first ten months of the year under report 176 deaths from plague occurred amongst persons inoculated with prophylactic serum. Out of this number 153 or 86·93 per cent. were reported from the district of Dhárwár alone, 10 from Belgaum, 5 from Ahmednagar, 3 from Karáchi and 1 from each of the districts of Khándesh, Thána, Poona, Kaira, and the City of Bombay. By months the highest number of deaths (95) was reported in January.

In compliance with the orders issued in Government Resolution No. 2064-P., dated 6th November 1905, in the General Department (Plague), returns of inoculation were received for the last two quarters of the year from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. During this period, exclusive of Native States, 27,242 persons were inoculated, and among these five cases of plague occurred and in each case the disease developed soon after inoculation; four proved fatal while one completely recovered.

Effect of plague on the average annual death-rates. Annual Form No. VI, Appendix IV.

64. The effect of plague on the general annual death-rates by districts and towns will be seen on reference to Annual Form No. VI, Appendix IV.

The mortality from plague being less than one-third of that in the preceding year the effect on the general death-rate was much less evident, but still considerable in Khándesh, Sátára, Belgaum and Dhárwár. Out of 63 towns 52 or 82·54 per cent. were affected by plague. In Yeola and Belgaum Cantonment plague was the cause of more than one-half the total mortality, while in the towns of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Ratnágiri, Hubli, Broach, Borsad, Kápadvanj, Gogha, Ahmedabad, Karáchi and Jacobabad it greatly helped to raise the general death-rate.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

65. 55,488 deaths (29,977 males and 25,511 females) were ascribed to "Dysentery and Diarrhœa" in the year under report against 61,470 in 1904 and a decennial mean of 74,292.

Deaths since 1894.

66. The number of deaths recorded from Dysentery and Diarrhœa since 1894 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Year.	Number of deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa.
1894	34,667	1900	218,243
1895	35,348	1901	60,198
1896	36,046	1902	58,682
1897	85,966	1903	55,443
1898	56,789	1904	61,470
1899	74,736	1905	55,488
Total ...	323,552	Total ...	509,524
Mean ...	53,925	Mean ...	84,921

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

67. Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa by Collectorates and months are set forth in Annual Form No. X.

The recorded mortality from Diarrhœa and Dysentery was slightly less than in the previous year, and the figures returned give ratios *per mille* of 5·14 in the Western District, 4·50 in the Central, 2·65 in the Southern, ·51 in Gujarát and ·25 in Sind.

The great difference in Gujarát and Sind as compared with the other districts is probably due not so much to greater immunity from Diarrhœa and Dysentery as to laxity in registration.

Deaths by months.

68. From Annual Form No. X it will be seen that these diseases were most prevalent in the months of July (5,269), August (6,788) and September (5,776), while their incidence was most lightly felt during the last two months of the year.

INJURIES.

Deaths from injuries.

69. During the year 1905, 3,801 males and 2,785 females, or a total of 6,586 persons, met with violent deaths against 6,333 in the previous year and a decennial mean of 6,906.

Deaths since 1894.

70. The number of deaths registered under injuries since 1894 is as follows:—

Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.	Year.	Number of deaths from injuries.
1894	6,117	1900	8,224
1895	6,051	1901	7,092
1896	6,238	1902	7,434
1897	6,907	1903	6,693
1898	6,984	1904	6,333
1899	7,102	1905	6,586
Total ...	39,399	Total ...	42,362
Mean ...	6,566	Mean ...	7,060

Deaths from injuries for 1904 and 1905 by sexes.

71. The deaths from these causes arranged by sexes are shown in the following table:—

	1904.			1905.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Drowning	1,102	1,556	2,658	1,248	1,426	2,674
Poisoning	78	37	115	73	32	105
Hanging	94	75	169	122	83	205
Wounding	487	220	707	500	242	742
Wild beasts	29	8	37	32	8	40
Snake-bite	825	480	1,305	806	416	1,222
Railway	18	3	21	30	10	40
Other causes.	834	487	1,321	990	568	1,558
Total ...	3,467	2,866	6,333	3,801	2,785	6,586

From the above table it will be seen that in the year under report there was an increase under each head except poisoning and snake-bite.

Deaths from snake-bite by Collectorates.

72. As usual the highest number of deaths from snake-bite was reported from the Ratnágiri Collectorate, 197 in 1905 against 166 in 1904. Thána with 129 comes next, followed by Hyderabad (86), Kaira (70) and Khándesh (68). There is not much variation in the recorded mortality from this cause throughout the Collectorates, notable exceptions being Poona and Karáchi, in which Collectorates 50 and 46 deaths were recorded against 30 and 27 in the previous year and a five-year mean of 39 and 27 respectively.

Details of injuries.

73. Of 2,674 deaths by "drowning," 199 were 'suicidal,' 2,358 'accidental' and 117 were returned as 'otherwise;' the latter heading means that when the return was submitted no decision had been arrived at as to whether these deaths were 'suicidal or accidental.' Out of the total deaths from "poisoning" 65·71 per cent. and of those from "hanging" 93·66 per cent. were 'suicidal.'

There were 498 'suicidal' deaths, of which 199 were the result of drowning, 69 occurred from poisoning, 192 from hanging, 36 from self-inflicted wounds and 2 occurred on the railway—one in Dhárwár and the other in Sukkur.

It is noteworthy that 40 per cent. of the total deaths from injuries were due to drowning, that of these 50 per cent. were the result of accidents in wells, while in 60 per cent. of cases the accidents happened to females. Accidental drowning in wells would disappear from the mortality list if adequate protection of wells were enforced.

Respiratory Diseases.

Deaths from respiratory diseases.

74. In the year 1905 there were 54,537 deaths (28,543 males and 25,994 females) recorded from respiratory diseases against 59,579 in 1904 and a triennial mean of 59,436.

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

75. Deaths from respiratory diseases by Collectorates and months are given in Annual Form No. XI.

The highest ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from respiratory diseases was reported from the City of Bombay (12·19) and next in order were Kaira (10·03) and Surat (7·41); while the lowest was recorded in Upper Sind Frontier (·03), Lárkhána (·05) and Thar and Párkar (·19).

The mortality from respiratory diseases was highest in Gujarát Registration District and lowest in Sind. The Western Registration District recorded a ratio of 4·08, the Central of 2·71 and the Southern of 2·03.

Deaths from respiratory diseases by districts and towns are shown in Annual Form No. VI, column 9. As reported by districts the total deaths amounted to 2·19 *per mille*, whilst in towns the ratio was 8·03 *per mille*. The highest mortality was recorded in Surat, Broach and Kaira Districts, while in the towns high rates were returned from Bombay (12·19), Ahmednagar (14·25), Broach (14·81), Jambusar (16·30), all the town circles of Kaira District, Ahmedabad (12·13) and Viramgám (10·66). These rates, though high, are somewhat lower than last year.

Other Causes.

Deaths from other causes.

76. The number of deaths registered under the heading "Other Causes" during the year 1905 amounted to 132,666 (67,315 males and 65,351 females) against 144,800 in the last year and a decennial mean of 171,791. 22·55 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded under "Other Causes."

Deaths since 1894.

77. The number of deaths registered from "Other Causes" since 1894 is as follows :—

Year.	Number of deaths from "Other Causes."	Year.	No. of deaths from "Other Causes."
1894 ..	100,558	1900 ...	342,027.
1895 ..	97,104	1901 ...	179,694
1896 ...	100,112	1902 ...	134,952
1897 ..	143,503	1903 ...	144,510
1898 ...	176,335	1904 ...	144,800
1899 ...	254,872	1905 ...	132,666
Total ..	872,484	Total ...	1,078,649
Mean ...	145,414	Mean ..	179,775

Deaths by Collectorates and Registration Districts.

78. The percentage of deaths recorded under the heading "Other Causes" to total deaths was highest in Kánara (44·59), Dhárwár (40·99), Belgaum (38·89), Bijápur (36·19), City of Bombay (32·08) and Sholápur (31·41), while the lowest was in Thar and Párkar (1·69), Upper Sind Frontier (3·83) and Lárkhána (4·02). The Southern Registration District shows the highest percentage (39·62) and Sind the lowest (8·11).

The highest ratio from "Other Causes" per 1,000 of population was reported from the City of Bombay.

SECTION VII.

GENERAL HISTORY OF VACCINATION.

79. This section has been omitted from this report and appears separately.

SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS, MILITARY.—No remarks.

SECTION IX.

SANITARY WORKS, CIVIL.

80. During the year ending 31st March 1905 there were 162 Municipalities in the Mofussil with a population of 2,367,418 souls. The total net income of these Municipalities amounted to Rs. 68,49,972, of which sum Rs. 18,62,875 were expended on improving water-supply, drainage and conservancy within municipal limits. The incidence of taxation per head of population has increased from Re. 1-10-7 to Re. 1-11-6 and the incidence of income from Rs. 2-3-10 to Rs. 3-1-0. The ravages of plague have embarrassed the financial position of most Municipalities, and for want of funds many urgent schemes of water-supply and drainage have not been carried-out.

81. There were 24 District Local Boards with 210 Táluka Local Boards. The entire income of these Boards during the year ending 31st March 1905 amounted to Rs. 43,84,293, and out of this sum Rs. 2,79,666 were expended on water-supply and drainage.

82. The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889, has been introduced into 234 villages against 261 up to the end of last year.

83. The number of selected villages in which the "Village Sanitary Inspection Book" has been introduced stands at 3,410, of which 3,030 or 88·86 per cent. have been written up by the officers of the Sanitary Department.

84. No new schemes of water-supply or drainage have been added during the year, while the facts that drainage is only partial, the water-supplies are not exclusively used and that plague is still very much in evidence, seriously impair the usefulness of the statistics.

SECTION X.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

85. During the whole of the year Colonel Channer, I. M. S., held the office of Sanitary Commissioner, and in the course of his tour in connection with Sanitary and Vaccination Administration visited the following Collectorates—Thána, Poona, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Násik and Kolába.

86. During the year under report Sanitary Inspections were made by the officers of the Sanitary Department in 98 towns and villages. With regard to the towns inspected, 35 of which represent the head-quarters of tálukás, full and separate reports were submitted as to sanitary condition and needs, and in course of time a complete sanitary history of the most important towns in the various districts will be compiled.

87. In villages where "Sanitary Inspection Books" have been introduced, these were written up, and the percentage of books written up is 88·86 compared with 69·22 in the previous year. Suggestions made by the officers of the Sanitary Department are confined to external as opposed to purely domestic sanitation, which admits of no interference; and they are chiefly concerned with water-supply, surface drainage and conservancy. In the case of towns separate reports are sent to Collectors and Municipal authorities, whereas the entries in Village Sanitary Books only meet the eyes of such officers as choose to call for the book.

Much time and trouble is taken in writing up these books and it is desirable that they should be subject to periodical scrutiny at head-quarters.

88. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners have shown zeal and energy in the performance of their duties.

89. Mr. Keess, the Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner, and the clerical establishment have given entire satisfaction.

T. E. DYSON, Major, I. M. S.,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

APPENDIX I.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY BOARD FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1905.

At the close of the year the Sanitary Board was constituted as follows:—

President.

Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, M.D., I. M. S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

Members.

M. C. Gibb, Esq., LL.B., I. C. S., Commissioner, Central Division.

W. H. White, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Lieut.-Colonel O. H. Channer, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

M. Visvesvaraya, Esq., M.I.C.E., Sanitary Engineer to Government.

2. The Board met on 29th August and among other matters, considered the question of financial and technical assistance to be rendered to Municipalities to stimulate progress on sanitary works and the additional establishment required for the purpose. The Board subsequently submitted certain recommendations to Government on the subject.

3. During the official year 1904-1905, there were 163 Municipalities in the Presidency with a total population of 2,367,418 persons and an aggregate net revenue of Rs. 68,49,972. The expenditure incurred by them on new works of water-supply and drainage amounted to Rs. 3,98,378. There were 23 Municipalities, each with a population of 20,000 persons or more, whose combined population numbered 1,184,722 and net revenue amounted to Rs. 50,56,121. The expenditure by these latter on water-supply and drainage together amounted to Rs. 3,44,386. The bulk of this expenditure, namely, Rs. 2,96,428, was contributed by the City Municipalities of Ahmedabad and Karáchi.

4. *Ahmedabad.*—The Municipality has spent nearly 15 lákhs of rupees on sewerage works up to date. Roughly stated, the works serve about 37½ per cent. of the total area and 45 per cent. of the total population of the city, and it is estimated that a further outlay of 15 lákhs will be necessary before the whole city is sewered.

The water works require to be extended and improved, at an estimated outlay of Rs. 3½ lákhs, to meet the wants of a growing population.

5. *Karáchi Drainage.*—The drainage extension works of Karáchi for which a loan of Rs. 5½ lákhs was raised by the Municipality were commenced during the year. Orders for materials were placed between January and March and work was started in October 1905.

6. *Poona.*—The question of improving the *water-supply* to the Poona Cantonment was under the consideration of Government during the year. Two alternative projects were considered one for dealing with the Poona Cantonment separately, and another—a comprehensive scheme—for the whole station including Poona and Kirkee Cantonments and Poona City, by drawing the supply from the Mutha Canal, above the area of contamination near Poona. Detailed estimates for the larger project were under preparation at the close of the year.

The preparation of a revised scheme for the *drainage* of the Poona City was taken in hand towards the close of the year.

7. *Pandharpur Water-supply and Drainage.*—Projects for completing the surface drainage and water-supply works were worked up in the Sanitary Engineer's office as time permitted.

8. *Surat Water Works.*—Steps were taken to improve the quality of the water, obtained from the river Tápti, which is rendered saltish by the action of the tides on account of scanty flow in the river. Some shallow wells were built and existing deep wells were plugged up to enable the supply to be drawn from near the surface. The Municipality has under consideration the desirability of adding a third pump at the water-supply pumping station.

9. The *Hyderabad Municipality* is arranging to provide a new settling tank in connection with the Indus pumping station at Gidu.

10. *The Sanitary Engineer.*—The Sanitary Engineer visited the following towns and advised them in reference to their water-supply:—

Máhim, Alibág, Bhusával, Párola, Násik and Kapadvanj.

Mr. Herbert gave over charge to Mr. Visvesvaraya on 22nd May 1905. In addition to his new duties, the latter continued to be employed on special duty in the Public Works, Secretariat, till 26th November and gave the usual course of lectures on "Sanitary Engineering" at the College of Science, Poona.

M. VISVESVARAYA, M.I.C.E.,
Secretary to the Sanitary Board, Bombay Presidency.

Poona, 9th May 1906.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1905.

I.—SUMMARY.

The following is a summary of the inspection and disinfection work done in the Port of Bombay in connection with outgoing and incoming vessels as well as those lying in the harbour and docks during the year ending 31st December 1905 :—

During the year 14,197 vessels of all sorts with 838,953 crew and passengers were examined as against 15,154 vessels with 751,039 crew and passengers during the preceding year.

The clothing and bedding of 99,376 crew and passengers of outgoing and incoming vessels were disinfected. Of these 89,003 were Asiatic and African members of the crew, third class or deck passengers, and pilgrims who left the Port of Bombay for ports out of India, and the remaining 10,373 were crew, pilgrims and passengers who arrived by vessels on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred.

Of the 10,373 persons as shown above, 286 were crew of a Royal Indian Marine Ship among whom cases of measles had occurred, 971 were passengers from East African Ports among whom cases of jigger were detected, 5,648 were pilgrims and 986 were crew of vessels by which the pilgrims arrived and among whom cases of small-pox were found, the remaining 2,482 were crew and passengers of other inward bound vessels among whom cases of plague, small-pox, measles and chicken-pox had occurred.

58 vessels on which cases of infectious diseases occurred were disinfected.

325 persons among whom cases of small-pox occurred were vaccinated.

At the outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour or docks, 27 cases of plague, 1 case of cholera, 386 cases of small-pox, 8 cases of measles, 46 cases of chicken-pox and 21 cases of jigger were detected.

II.—OUTGOING VESSELS.

2. In accordance with the Outward Plague Inspection Rules the medical examination of the crew and passengers of all vessels and the disinfection of the clothing and bedding of all Asiatic and African members of the crew, and of all passengers travelling third who were not provided with berth accommodation, fourth class and deck and all Asiatic and African servants bound for ports out of India were carried out immediately before they left the Port of Bombay. The inspection of the crews of vessels bound for ports out of India and all passengers of vessels bound for any port was conducted by day on shore in sheds specially arranged for that purpose. The disinfection was done at the Disinfection Station on the Frere Road, near the Prince's Dock, and on the Floating Disinfection Barge lying near the Ballard Pier.

3. During the year under report, 14,048 outward bound vessels (including Native sailing craft) with 248,461 crew and 554,871 passengers or a total of 803,332 persons were inspected as against 15,014 vessels with 244,735 crew and 474,856 passengers or a total of 719,591 persons during the preceding year. At these outward inspections 11 cases of plague, 328 cases of small-pox, 2 cases of measles and 39 cases of chicken-pox were detected.

4. Of the 14,048 outgoing vessels, 468 vessels with 45,653 crew and 52,872 passengers left for Aden, ports in the Red Sea or Europe, 509 vessels with 31,816 crew and 17,650 passengers for other ports out of India, and the remaining 13,071 vessels with 170,992 crew and 484,349 passengers left for Indian Ports, including Burmah.

5. The clothing, bedding, boxes and other suspected articles of 45,312 Asiatic and African members of the crew and 39,862 third and fourth class, deck passengers and pilgrims who sailed on steamers bound for ports out of India were disinfected. In addition to this disinfection the effects of 3,452 crew and 377 passengers, who sailed in Native craft for ports out of India, were also disinfected. Thus the total number of outward bound crew and passengers whose clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected comes to 89,003 during the year under report as against 82,892 during the year 1904.

6. Disinfection of the clothing and bedding of the crew and passengers of some vessels which proceeded to ports out of India *vid* Karáchi was not carried out at Bombay as the agents preferred to have the disinfection done at Karáchi while the ship was loading cargo there.

7. An apparatus of an improved pattern for the disinfection of boots and shoes of the crew and deck passengers of vessels by means of formaldehyde gas is under construction as the one which is in use is too small for the requirements of the port.

8. The R. I. M. S. "Investigator", S. S. "Courland", S. S. "Bezwada", S. S. "Ben of Airlie", S. S. "Obra", S. S. "Othello", S. S. "Jumna", S. S. "Arcadia", S. S. "Ischia", S. S. "Premier", S. S. "Bodlewell", S. S. "Itinda", R. I. M. S. "Dufferin", S. S. "Ranee", S.S. "Sultan", S.S. "Ville de la Ciotat", and Hired. Transport "Sicilia" had cases of infectious diseases among their crew within 12 days prior to their departure from this port. The Bills of Health granted to those vessels mentioned the illness which occurred on board as well as the measures which had been taken before their departure for the prevention of the spread of the disease.

9. Whenever plague developed among the crew or passengers who were not allowed to sail on a vessel for ports out of India, Government were informed of the fact in order that the

authorities at the vessel's next port of call may be made acquainted of the occurrence by wire. When a plague case occurred among those who were prevented from sailing on vessels bound for Indian Ports, the Port Health Officer communicated the fact to the authorities at the next port at which the vessel was intended to touch.

III.—Incoming Vessels.

10. In accordance with the rules prescribed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and the Indian Ports Act III of 1901, the medical inspection and disinfection of vessels which were actually infected, or suspected to be infected with plague, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox, measles or scarlatina were carried out. All vessels which arrived from East African Ports were also inspected for the detection of cases of jigger and sleeping sickness.

11. 126 incoming vessels of various kinds, with a crew of 10,704 persons and 24,917 passengers, were inspected during the year. Of the 126 vessels inspected, 35 were found to have had cases of infectious diseases on board at the time of arrival or during the voyage. 9 vessels arrived from East African Ports with 971 passengers among whom 21 cases of jigger were detected. The patients were removed to hospital for treatment and the clothing and bedding of the remaining passengers were thoroughly disinfected before they were allowed to proceed to their homes. 11 vessels arrived from Jeddah with 986 crew and 5,648 pilgrims among whom 35 cases of small-pox had occurred. The effects of the pilgrims were disinfected before they were made over to the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch to their destinations up-country. 325 persons who were willing to get themselves vaccinated were vaccinated. The remaining 15 vessels, with 2,489 crew and 279 passengers, had on board or during the voyage 9 cases of plague, 7 cases of small-pox, 4 cases of measles and 6 cases of chicken-pox. The vessels and the kit of the persons among whom the cases occurred were disinfected.

IV.—Infectious Diseases on Vessels in the Harbour and Docks.

12. During the year under report 23 vessels, including Native sailing craft which were lying in the Victoria and Prince's Docks or at the various bandars in the harbour, had on board 6 cases of plague, 1 case of cholera, 16 cases of small-pox, 2 cases of measles and 1 case of chicken-pox. In addition to the 6 plague cases a dock labourer was found dead at the East Wall of the Prince's Dock. The cause of death in this case was attributed to plague. All these vessels and those mentioned in paragraph 10 of this report, as well as the place where the dock labourer was found dead, were thoroughly disinfected in accordance with the regulations issued under the Epidemic Diseases and the Indian Ports Acts. The particulars of the cases above referred to are shown in statement No. 2 which is appended to this report.

V.—Port Observation Camp.

13. The camp which is constructed of corrugated iron sheets is situated in Fort Street. Only a few persons out of the total number of rejections at the outward inspections were sent to the camp. They were detained until their temperature fell to normal or until it was certain that the symptoms from which they suffered were not due to plague. Among the passengers and crew who were sent to the camp, 11 developed plague and were transferred to the Marátha Plague Hospital for treatment. The sheds and rooms in which such persons were kept under observation in the camp were thoroughly disinfected with perchloride of mercury and were kept unoccupied for some days.

VI.—Disinfection of Ships and Infected Cargo.

14. During the year 58 vessels of all sorts were disinfected under the personal supervision of the Port Health Officer or of one of his staff.

15. There was only one vessel on which a case of cholera occurred. The drinking water on board the vessel was discharged into the sea. The water tanks were thoroughly disinfected inside with potassium permanganate solution before they were refilled with a fresh supply of drinking water.

16. In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4267, dated the 3rd August 1905, the Port Disinfection Station received on every Monday clothing and bedding from various hospitals for disinfection.

VII.—General Health of the Shipping.

17. During the year 910 persons connected with the shipping were admitted into the various hospitals in the city. The St. George's Hopital admitted 446 European patients, of whom 23 died, 401 were discharged cured and 22 remained after 1st January 1906 under treatment. The Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital admitted 178 Native patients of whom 28 died, and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital 286 Natives, of whom 19 died.

18. No deaths occurred from the effects of cleaning bilges of ships during the year There were 224 accidents on board of vessels which were lying in the harbour and docks.

VIII.—Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic.

A.—Outward Pilgrim Traffic.

19. As the outward Mecca pilgrim season from Bombay during the past few years commenced in October and ended in January of the following year, this report covers part of 2 pilgrim seasons, *viz.*, 1904-1905 and 1905-1906. In the latter part of the first season, that is, from 1st to 13th January 1905, the date on which the segregation camps at Pir Pao were

closed, five vessels left for Jeddah with 4,114 pilgrims after they had completed the segregation period of 5 days in the camps. The camps were ready for the segregation of pilgrims on 6th October 1905, for the second pilgrim season, but as it had been raining at that time they were not opened until the 10th October 1905, on which date the first batch of 989 pilgrims was taken for segregation. Between that date and 31st December 1905—the date of the year on which this report ends—nineteen vessels sailed for Jeddah with 15,118 pilgrims after the completion of 5 days' segregation. Thus the total number of pilgrims who left for Jeddah during the year under report is 19,232, but as stated above this number includes those from the end of one season and from the commencement of a second season.

20. The names of the ships, the number of pilgrims carried by them and the dates on which they left Bombay for Jeddah are mentioned below:—

	Name of Vessel.	Number of Pilgrims sailed.	Date of Departure.
1.	S.S. "Alavia"	1,119	3rd January 1905.
2.	S.S. "Ashruf"	1,121	3rd do.
3.	S.S. "Mahommadi"	721	9th do.
4.	S.S. "Haidari"	533	9th do.
5.	S.S. "Mozaffari"	620	13th do.
6.	S.S. "Naderi"	563	14th October 1905.
7.	S.S. "Naseri"	428	14th do.
8.	S.S. "Alavia"	1,194	22nd do.
9.	S.S. "Firoozi"	932	27th do.
10.	S.S. "Shah Ameer"	828	4th November 1905.
11.	S.S. "Ahmadi"	738	8th do.
12.	S.S. "Mozaffari"	597	8th do.
13.	S.S. "Mahommadi"	654	14th do.
14.	S.S. "Akbar"	537	20th do.
15.	S.S. "Rahmani"	820	25th do.
16.	S.S. "Alavia"	1,190	5th December 1905.
17.	S.S. "Monsoori"	827	10th do.
18.	S.S. "Shah Ameer"	825	16th do.
19.	S.S. "Firoozi"	935	16th do.
20.	S.S. "Islami"	845	20th do.
21.	S.S. "Ahmadi"	735	21st do.
22.	S.S. "Coromandel"	1,141	27th do.
23.	S.S. "Mozaffari"	616	27th do.
24.	S.S. "Mahommadi"	713	29th do.
	Total ...	19,232	

21. The pilgrims were medically inspected and their clothing and bedding disinfected before they were received in the camps at Pir Pao for segregation. They were again inspected on the day they embarked on the vessels which conveyed them to Jeddah.

22. During segregation 71 pilgrims were treated as in-door patients in the camp-hospitals. Pilgrims who were ill and who wished to return to Bombay were allowed to do so and among some of them one was found to be suffering from measles, one from plague, and three from small-pox. Four pilgrims died in the camps while undergoing segregation. The property left by the deceased pilgrims was handed over to the Protector of Pilgrims or to their relations who were undergoing segregation at the time. Unclaimed property, which was left by pilgrims in the camps from time to time, was made over to the Protector of Pilgrims or to his representatives.

23. A special report on the pilgrim traffic for the season 1905-06 is now before Government. It is therefore unnecessary to incorporate in this report all the details therein contained in connection with the traffic.

B.—Inward Pilgrim Traffic.

24. During the year under report 13,952 pilgrims in 25 vessels arrived from Jeddah. The names of ships and the number of pilgrims brought by each vessel as well as the number of cases of infectious diseases which were found among the pilgrims on arrival in Bombay are tabulated in statement No. 3, which is attached to this report.

25. Eleven pilgrim ships had during their return voyage to Bombay 35 cases of small-pox. 325 crew and passengers were vaccinated. The remaining pilgrims on infected ships were unwilling to get themselves vaccinated although vaccination was offered free of all charges.

26. The clothing and bedding of 5,648 pilgrims among whom small-pox appeared were disinfected after which they were made over to the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch to their homes.

27. The pilgrims with the exception of those referred to in the foregoing paragraph were landed immediately on arrival in Bombay as they were found to be free from infectious diseases and were taken charge of by the Protector of Pilgrims for despatch direct to their homes by rail.

28. Before pilgrims were received into the segregation camps they had to produce return Railway tickets to their homes up-country. This enabled the pilgrims on their return to Bombay from Jeddah to proceed at once to their homes, thereby freeing the city of the presence of a number of people who would otherwise be stranded here for the want of funds with which to purchase a railway ticket.

IX.—Emigration Traffic.

29. Owing to the prevalence of plague in the City of Bombay the emigration traffic has been suspended since the year 1897.

X.—Sanitary State of the Harbour and Foreshore.

30. The sanitary state of the harbour and of the various bandars, basins and docks has been fairly satisfactory.

XI.—Cholera, Small-pox and Plague in the City of Bombay.

31. The city was practically free from cholera as only 26 deaths were registered during the year under report. Small-pox was very prevalent during the first four months. In all 2,161 deaths are reported to have occurred from it. There were 14,198 deaths from plague in the city. Plague raged as a virulent epidemic from January to May inclusive and it was at its height during March and April.

XII.—Plague among rats and crew on board of ship.

32. A steamer arrived in the Port of Bombay from Australia *vid* Colombo on the 29th November 1905. She had a crew of 188 persons and 47 passengers. 33 dead rats were found on board the vessel as noted below :—

7th November	—7	dead rats	found	in forecastle.
8th do.	—3	do.		do.
16th do.	—3	do.		in store-room.
Do.	—2	do.		in the baggage-room, but these were dry and found in a box of Sulphide of Zinc,
17th do.	—2	do.		amidship near fresh water tanks.
19th do.	—3	do.		in third class pantry.
20th do.	—9	dead rats (a nest)	found	in forecastle, appeared to have been dead some time.
24th do.	—1	dead rat	in a third class cabin.	
26th do.	—1	do.	in store-room.	
Do.	—1	do.	in third class dining room.	It was seen to run in there and die.
27th do.	—1	do.	in store-room.	

On 12th November—5 days after dead rats had been noticed on board, an Arab fireman was found to have plague and had an enlarged left inguinal bubo.

On 13th November—A European fireman had developed plague and had axillary buboes both sides.

On 14th November—A European sailor had fever and stupor, but no glands.

On 16th November—A Native crew was found to have plague and had enlargement of the left cervical gland.

All these cases were landed at Freemantle and two of them died at that port. A fifth man was suffering from pneumonia and died on arrival of the ship in Bombay. His sputum was sent to the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel, for examination. It was injected into a guinea pig which died of plague. Two live rats from the ship were sent to the Plague Laboratory. Both of them died and their blood and spleen were found to contain plague bacilli. Those parts of the ship which were occupied by the plague patients and also those parts of the ship where dead rats were found were disinfected. The clothing and bedding of the crew among whom the cases of plague occurred were disinfected on shore by means of saturated steam under pressure. All food-stuffs to which rats had access were destroyed or removed from the ship. The ship was not subjected to measures of rat destruction as the Agent and Captain objected to its being done by means of sulphur fumes unless compensation was granted for any damage or deterioration to cargo and ship.

XIII.—Establishment.

33. The following list shows the names of the Medical Officers and Subordinates who did duty from time to time during the year under report :—

Names.	From	To	Period. Y.	m.	d.
Major W. E. Jennings, M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.	1st January 1905	20th January 1905	0	0	20
Captain W. O'S. Murphy, I.M.S.	1st February 1905	9th March 1905	0	1	9
Dr. H. C. Venis	1st January 1905	31st December 1905	1	0	0
Dr. G. J. Blackmore	29th March 1905	15th June 1905	0	5	13
and again	7th October 1905	31st December 1905			
Dr. W. G. West	14th January 1905	16th September 1905	0	8	4
Dr. J. W. O. Van Millingen	1st January 1905	31st January 1905	0	3	13
and again	19th October 1905	31st December 1905			
Dr. J. H. Walsh	1st January 1905	3rd April 1905	0	3	3
Dr. E. Head Moore	10th March 1905	18th March 1905	0	3	7
and again	17th July 1905	18th October 1905			
Dr. R. D. Dalal	2nd September 1905	31st December 1905	0	3	29
Captain W. R. Scroggie	4th April 1905	10th July 1905	0	3	7
Dr. (Miss) S. Smith	1st January 1905	31st December 1905	1	0	0
Miss G. M. A. Jessop	1st January 1905	31st December 1905	1	0	0
Miss A. Richardson	15th June 1905	14th August 1905	0	2	0
Assistant Surgeon P. E. Fonseca	1st January 1905	15th June 1905	0	5	15
Do. R. K. Dadachanji	1st January 1905	3rd February 1905	0	1	3
Do. J. C. DeQuadros	4th February 1905	15th June 1905	0	4	10
Do. R. H. Telang	7th October 1905	31st December 1905	0	2	25
Hospital Assistant B. M. Bhatt	1st January 1905	31st December 1905	1	0	0
Do. N. B. Pandya	1st January 1905	31st December 1905	1	0	0
Do. G. B. Dalvi	1st January 1905	31st December 1905	1	0	0
Do. Shaik Usman Abdul Nabi	14th January 1905	31st December 1905	0	11	18
Do. V. K. Kamat	1st January 1905	18th July 1905	0	9	13
and again	7th October 1905	31st December 1905			
Do. C. J. Desai	17th March 1905	31st April 1905	0	1	15
Do. M. M. Shah	1st January 1905	13th January 1905	0	0	13

34. The Medical Staff worked hard and carried out their onerous duties in a satisfactory manner.

35. The Sanitary Police of 7 Europeans and 40 sepoys under the Inspectorship of Mr. Fish carried out their duties to my satisfaction.

36. The marginally noted clerks of the Port Health Office under the Head Clerk, Mr. Ramrao G. Kamalakar, had to attend to office during holidays and half-holidays in order to cope with the heavy work and were fully occupied throughout the year. The undersigned is glad to record his appreciation of the manner in which they performed their duties. All the members of the Disinfection and Steam Launch Establishments worked hard and to my satisfaction.

Mr. Motilal Bapuji Senjit, Second Clerk.
Mr. Shamrao S. Dhurandhar, Third Clerk.
Mr. Dattatraya V. Gokhale, Fourth Clerk.

37. A reasonable reduction was made in the Medical and Police Staffs during the monsoon season when the work of the Port was slack.

38. The following resident staff was employed for the Pilgrim Camps at Pir Pao :—

1 Medical Officer,
2 Hospital Assistants,
1 Ward-boy,
2 Ayahs,
25 Bhisties,
25 Sweepers, and

a police guard which was furnished by the District Superintendent of Police, Thána Division.

39. Owing to the increase of work of the Port Health Office in connection with the Pilgrim Traffic a clerk and a peon were added to the regular office staff for about three months.

40. The services of three or four shroffs from the Paper Currency Department were also employed on days on which passage-money from the batches of pilgrims had to be collected and deposited in the Bank of Bombay.

J. CRIMMIN, V.C., Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Health Officer of the Port.

Bombay Port Health Office,
Town Customs House, dated 31st March 1906.

TABLE No. 1.

The following tabular statement gives a summary of the Shipping of the Bombay Port and the work in connection therewith for the year ending 31st December 1905 :—

Vessels, including Country Craft.	Total Number of Vessels.	Number of Vessels inspected.	Number of Persons inspected, including crew on Vessels.	Number of Native crew and 3rd class or Deck passengers disinfected during the year.	Number of Vessels disinfected.	Number of Persons vaccinated*	Diseases and Number of Cases of each.						
							Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Chicken-pox.	Jigger.	Scarlatina.
Entered	53,897	126	35,621	10,373	35	325	9	...	42	4	6	21	...
Left	35,381	14,048	803,332	89,003	...		11	...	328	2	39	...	...
In harbour during the year	1,167	23	.....	.....	23		7	1	16	2	1	...	...
Total for 1905 ...	90,445	14,197	838,953	99,376	58	325	27	1	386	8	46	21	...
Total for 1904 ...	92,731	15,154	751,039	93,345	54	294	58	10	47	9	21	17	4

TABLE No. 2.

The following table includes all Steamers, Square-rigged Vessels and Native Craft which became infected while lying in the Port of Bombay during the year 1905 :—

Months.	Number of Persons who were attacked with Plague at Bandars and in the Docks.		Total number of cases of infectious diseases in the Bombay Harbour.											
			Total Number of infected Vessels.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Chicken-pox.		Plague.		Scarlatina.	
	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1905.															
January ...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...
February ...	...	...	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
March ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April ...	1	1	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
November ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1905 ...			23	1	1	16	...	2	...	1	...	6	4	...	...
Total for 1904 ...			30	7	6	3	...	7	...	2	...	20	19	...	...

TABLE No. 3.

Statement showing the number of Pilgrims who returned from Mecca *vid* Aden by Vessels during the year 1905 :—

Name of Ship.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Crew.	Number of Pilgrims.	Number of Passengers other than Pilgrims.	From what route the Pilgrims arrived.	Number of deaths during Voyage.	Chief cause of death.	Number of cases of infectious diseases on board.	
S. S. "Haidari" ...	21st February 1905 ...	74	25	...	Jeddah	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Mohammadi" ...	17th March 1905 ...	83	705	...	Do.	12	Non-infectious disease.	.....	
S. S. "Alavia"	18th do. ...	120	1,133	...	Do.	.....	.....	8 Small-pox.	
S. S. "Mozaffari"	19th do. ...	76	601	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Naseri"	20th do. ..	69	405	...	Do.	9	Non-infectious disease.	2 Small-pox.	
S. S. "Monsoori"	21st do. ...	82	791	...	Do.	13	do. ...	4 do.	
S. S. "Clan MacArthur" ...	22nd do. ...	95	736	...	Do.	13	2 Small-pox. 11 Non-infectious disease.	7 do. ...	9 cases of small-pox landed at Aden.
S. S. "Naderi"	26th do. ...	73	541	...	Do.	.....	.....	4 do.	
S. S. "Islami"	1st April 1905 ...	81	707	...	Do.	14	Ordinary Causes.	1 do. ...	2 cases of small-pox landed at Aden.
S. S. "Afghan"	1st do. ..	80	466	...	Do.	15	14 do. ... 1 Small-pox	1 do.	
S. S. "Shahnoor"	1st do. ..	115	1,013	...	Do.	31	27 Ordinary Causes. 4 Small-pox.	4 do. ...	2 cases of small-box landed at Aden.
S. S. "Ahmadi"	18th do. ..	78	703	...	Do.	.....	.....	1 do.	
S. S. "Hooseinee"	25th do. ..	77	435	...	Do.	3	2 Dysentery. 1 Heart Failure.	.....	
S. S. "Alavia"	28th do. ..	115	1,029	...	Do.	6	Natural Causes.	2 Small-pox.	
S. S. "Mozaffari"	29th do. ..	75	605	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Mohammadi" ..	2nd May 1905 ..	82	691	...	Do.	4	Non-infectious disease.	.....	
S. S. "Naderi"	5th do. ...	71	516	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Monsoori"	9th do. ...	78	828	...	Do.	.....	.....	1 Small-pox.	
S. S. "Shahnoor"	23rd do. ...	112	1,064	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Islami"	25th do. ...	87	456	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Islami"	13th July 1905 ..	78	99	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Mozaffari"	27th do. ...	75	104	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Monsoori"	11th August 1905 ...	72	94	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Islami"	29th do. ..	70	103	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
S. S. "Moshtari"	2nd September 1905 ..	67	99	...	Do.	.....	.....	.....	
	Total' ...	2,085	13,952	...	.....	120	.....	856mall-pox.	

APPENDIX III.

The following table shows when the drainage and water-works were completed and the average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction and the ratio for rural circles and districts, and the number of deaths from plague with their ratios :—

Name of District.	Táluka.	Town.	Date of completion of work of.		Average annual death-rate since the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Average annual death-rate for the five-year period preceding the introduction of drainage system or water-supply or both.	Ratio of rural circle, excluding the towns for the year 1905.	Ratio for districts, excluding the towns for the year 1905.	Number of deaths from plague during the year 1905.	
			Drainage.	Water-supply.					Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
.....	.....	Bombay ...	1879*a*	1892*b*	55·77	Not available.	...	...	14,171	18·63
Khándesh ...	Dhulia ...	Dhulia ...	...	1896	51·96	32·50	35·19	40·73	242	9·79
Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar ...	...	1897	66·82	55 65	34·81	31·22	214	5·98
Surat ...	Olpád ...	Surat ...	...	1898	52·91	39·77	28·24	30·85	72	·61
Ahmedabad ...	Daskroi ...	Ahmedabad ...	1893*c*	1891	59 77	45·21	34 25	33·55	863	4·77
Karáchi ...	Karáchi ...	Karáchi ..	1895	1894	59·81	35·15	23·09	17·00	2,807	26·86
Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	Sukkur ...	...	1895	31·20	28·70	22·36	18·60	...	...
Thána ..	Sálsette ...	Bándra ...	...	1896	43·37	23·01	30·77	29·87	385	17·44
Kolába ...	Panvel ...	Panvel ...	...	1895	40·95	19·50	30·43	31·34	105	10·34
Dhárwár ...	Hubli ...	Hubli ...	...	1894	44·30	25·70	22·33	29·73	1,380	22·92
Ahmedabad ...	Viramgám ...	Viramgám ...	1893*d*	...	62·12	69·28	36·59	33·55	1	·05

a. Drainage works commenced in 1879 though still in progress.

b. Thána Water Works completed in 1892. Besides this there are Vehár and Tulsi Water Works.

c. Drainage system partially introduced.

d. In 1893 the gradient of the channel round the town was improved to carry away the sullage water that used to accumulate and stagnate round the town.

APPENDIX IV.

GENERAL POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—*Showing the Births registered in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1905.*

1	2	3			4			5			6	7	8	9		
No.	Districts.	POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number of Males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	MEAN RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 DURING PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.															
1	Khándesh	721,565	705,240	1,426,805	34,007	32,516	66,523	23·84	22·79	46·63	104·58	6·51	..	21·85	20·63	42·48
2	Násik	412,647	402,702	815,349	17,941	16,789	34,730	22·00	20·59	42·59	106·86	8·98	..	20·11	19·03	39·14
3	Thána	421,931	388,901	810,832	13,974	13,320	27,294	17·23	16·43	33·66	104·91	3·40	..	15·91	15·09	31·00
4	City of Bombay ..	469,240	291,235	760,475	9,766	9,058	18,824	12·84	11·91	24·75	107·82	..	37·58	10·59	9·86	20·45
5	Kolába	304,412	301,095	605,507	9,030	8,592	17,652	14·96	14·19	29·15	105·44	..	1·96	16·33	15·52	31·85
	Central Registration District.															
6	Ahmednagar	417,038	419,779	836,817	17,294	16,195	33,489	20·67	19·35	40·02	106·78	8·55	..	19·75	18·86	38·61
7	Poona	498,248	490,854	989,102	16,754	15,365	32,119	16·94	15·53	32·47	109·04	..	·25	16·48	15·49	31·97
8	Sholápur	362,569	358,018	720,587	13,426	12,556	25,982	18·63	17·42	36·05	106·93	1·88	..	16·99	16·20	33·19
9	Sátára	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	17,748	16,736	34,484	15·49	14·60	30·09	106·05	..	4·79	15·76	14·69	30·45
10	Ratnágiri	547,493	620,376	1,167,875	15,905	15,230	31,135	13·62	13·04	26·66	104·43	3·88	..	14·69	13·71	28·21
	Southern Registration District.															
11	Belgaum	501,087	491,175	992,262	17,099	16,315	33,414	17·23	16·44	33·67	104·80	2·87	..	15·48	14·82	30·30
12	Dhárwár	560,567	552,045	1,112,612	18,867	17,837	36,704	16·96	16·03	32·99	105·77	2·28	..	15·87	15·29	31·17
13	Bijápur	367,997	367,403	735,400	13,883	13,502	27,385	18·88	18·36	37·24	102·82	4·04	..	17·23	16·74	33·98
14	Kánara	236,003	218,414	454,417	7,803	7,537	15,340	17·17	16·59	33·76	108·58	6·47	..	15·54	14·65	30·19
	Gujarát Registration District.															
15	Surat	317,709	319,173	636,882	11,819	11,038	22,857	18·56	17·33	35·89	107·08	6·71	..	17·04	16·14	33·18
16	Broach	148,504	143,225	291,729	6,799	6,355	13,154	23·31	21·78	45·09	106·99	9·04	..	18·45	17·66	36·11
17	Kaira	375,599	340,654	716,253	14,752	13,204	27,956	20·60	18·43	39·03	111·72	1·98	..	16·14	14·48	30·62
18	Panch Mahális ..	132,035	128,968	261,003	5,695	5,560	11,255	21·82	21·30	43·12	102·43	18·88	..	17·70	16·58	34·28
19	Ahmedabad	407,626	387,718	795,344	14,934	13,508	28,442	18·78	16·98	35·76	110·56	..	5·37	13·63	12·47	26·10
	Sind Registration District.															
20	Karáchi	246,241	196,509	442,750	6,251	5,457	11,708	14·12	12·33	26·45	114·55	..	·96	12·25	10·50	22·75
21	Hyderabad	543,951	444,524	988,475	10,840	7,982	18,822	10·97	8·07	19·04	135·81	3·16	..	10·40	7·72	18·12
22	Thar and Párkar ..	202,707	161,162	363,869	3,744	2,761	6,505	10·29	7·59	17·88	135·24	..	5·77	14·11	10·75	24·85
23	Lárkhána	354,103	301,980	656,083	9,110	7,324	16,434	13·89	11·16	25·05	124·39	3·97	..	13·82	11·41	25·23
24	Sukkur	281,592	241,327	522,919	7,889	6,513	14,402	15·09	12·45	27·54	121·13	3·43	..	14·53	11·96	26·48
25	Upper Sind Frontier ..	129,838	102,147	231,985	2,598	1,965	4,563	11·20	8·47	19·67	132·21	2·48	..	13·07	10·09	23·16
	Total for the Presidency ..	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	317,958	293,215	611,173	17·20	15·87	33·07	108·44	1·23	..	15·84	14·66	30·51

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Showing the* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1905.*

1	2	3	4	5			6		7			8
Serial Number.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Population (Census of 1901).			Births.		Number of Deaths registered.			Number of Deaths of males to every 100 Deaths of females.
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Total Number.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	Western Registration District.											
1	Khándesh	10,041	138	721,565	705,240	1,426,805	66,523	46·63	29,613	27,615	57,228	107·27
2	Násik	5,850	139	412,647	402,702	815,349	34,720	42·59	14,280	13,126	27,406	108·79
3	Thána	3,573	227	421,931	388,901	810,832	27,294	33·66	12,986	11,602	24,588	111·49
4	City of Bombay	22	34,567	469,240	291,235	760,475	18,824	24·75	26,894	20,507	47,401	131·15
5	Kolába	2,131	264	304,412	301,095	605,507	17,552	29·15	9,723	9,116	18,839	106·65
	Central Registration District.											
6	Ahmednagar	6,586	127	417,028	419,779	836,817	33,489	40·02	13,704	12,630	26,334	108·50
7	Poona	5,349	185	498,248	490,854	989,102	32,119	32·47	16,909	15,454	32,363	109·42
8	Sholápur	4,541	159	362,569	358,018	720,587	25,982	35·05	12,443	12,181	24,624	102·15
9	Sátára	4,825	238	568,764	577,266	1,146,030	34,484	30·09	20,002	19,968	39,970	100·17
10	Ratnágiri	3,998	292	547,499	620,376	1,167,875	31,135	26·66	13,339	13,299	26,638	100·07
	Southern Registration District.											
11	Belgaum	4,649	213	501,087	491,175	992,262	33,414	33·67	15,672	14,890	30,562	105·24
12	Dhárwár	4,602	242	560,567	552,045	1,112,612	36,704	32·99	17,602	16,563	34,165	106·27
13	Bijápur	5,669	129	367,997	367,403	735,400	27,385	37·24	12,496	11,919	24,415	104·84
14	Kánara	3,945	115	236,003	218,414	454,417	15,340	33·76	6,604	5,797	12,401	113·92
	Gujarát Registration District.											
15	Surat	1,653	385	317,709	319,173	636,882	22,857	35·89	9,348	9,234	18,582	101·23
16	Broach	1,467	199	148,504	143,225	291,729	13,154	45·09	5,283	5,234	10,517	100·94
17	Kaira	1,595	449	375,599	340,654	716,253	27,956	39·03	13,536	13,002	26,538	104·11
18	Panch Mahális	1,606	162	132,035	128,968	261,003	11,255	43·12	3,163	3,164	6,327	99·97
19	Ahmedabad	3,816	208	407,626	387,718	795,344	28,442	35·76	16,618	16,092	32,710	103·27
	Sind Registration District.											
20	Karáchi	11,971	37	246,241	196,509	442,750	11,708	26·45	6,084	5,451	12,135	122·62
21	Hyderabad	8,291	119	543,951	444,524	988,475	18,822	19·04	8,619	7,081	15,700	121·72
22	Thar and Párkar	13,690	27	202,707	161,162	363,869	6,505	17·88	4,792	3,812	8,604	125·71
23	Lárkhána	4,762	138	354,103	301,980	656,083	16,434	25·05	7,135	6,693	13,828	106·60
24	Sukkur	5,731	91	281,592	241,327	522,919	14,402	27·54	6,576	6,035	12,611	108·96
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,621	81	129,838	102,147	231,985	4,563	19·67	2,098	1,890	3,988	111·01
	Total for the Presidency...	122,984	150	9,529,472	8,951,890	18,481,362	611,173	33·07	306,039	282,355	588,394	108·39

1	2	9										10		
Serial Number.	Districts.	Deaths per 1,000 of Population from							All causes.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous five years.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	...	5·39	4·83	12·64	9·53	3·21	·27	4·23	41·03	39·15	40·10	53·69	51·13	52·42
2	Násik	·00	·52	3·38	11·28	4·80	2·88	·28	10·47	34·61	32·59	33·61	51·72	48·35	50·06
3	Thána	·04	·71	1·45	18·97	1·05	1·17	·60	6·27	30·66	29·83	30·26	38·81	37·30	38·08
4	City of Bombay	·03	2·82	18·63	3·41	4·41	12·19	·84	19·99	57·31	70·41	62·33	67·12	80·17	72·06
5	Kolába	·01	·83	1·28	18·54	1·68	·93	·34	7·50	31·94	30·27	31·11	36·59	34·12	35·40
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	...	·35	2·79	10·02	5·73	3·64	·21	8·73	32·86	30·09	31·47	48·42	46·13	47·27
7	Poona	·01	·71	2·10	13·30	6·03	3·42	·32	6·83	33·94	31·48	32·72	42·03	40·31	41·18
8	Sholápur	·00	·89	3·68	11·42	5·13	2·06	·36	10·23	34·42	34·02	34·17	47·61	46·41	47·01
9	Sátára	·00	·22	11·68	10·75	4·54	·72	·27	6·69	35·17	34·59	34·88	46·53	47·08	46·81
10	Ratnágiri	...	·27	·69	14·26	1·94	1·65	·37	3·60	24·30	21·43	22·78	25·93	22·77	24·25
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	1·60	·02	5·40	5·48	3·66	2·90	·35	11·96	31·28	30·52	30·89	58·17	58·58	58·37
12	Dhárwár	1·91	·02	5·59	6·85	1·47	2·03	·25	12·59	31·40	30·00	30·71	57·23	57·05	57·14
13	Bijápur	2·02	·52	2·66	9·02	3·79	2·68	·32	11·98	33·96	32·44	33·20	40·99	39·90	40·45
14	Kánara	·25	·04	·39	11·85	1·49	·72	·37	12·12	27·98	26·54	27·29	33·52	32·33	32·95
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	...	·22	3·03	14·94	·46	7·41	·26	2·86	29·42	28·93	29·18	51·64	50·60	51·12
16	Broach	...	·19	1·44	20·65	·43	6·63	·52	6·19	35·57	36·54	36·05	70·25	71·40	70·81
17	Kaira	...	·37	4·32	12·40	·97	10·03	·47	8·49	36·04	38·17	37·05	72·99	76·17	74·51
18	Panch Mahális	...	·72	1·36	17·53	·11	·76	·39	3·37	23·96	24·53	24·24	82·40	75·50	79·09
19	Ahmedabad	...	1·23	2·08	28·38	·30	4·55	·35	4·21	40·77	41·50	41·13	73·43	71·78	72·62
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	...	·28	6·53	12·54	·45	1·75	·38	5·48	27·14	27·74	27·41	31·87	31·38	31·65
21	Hyderabad	...	·60	·01	12·96	·45	·60	·31	·97	15·86	25·93	18·88	21·67	21·33	21·52
22	Thar and Párkar	...	·22	...	22·47	·06	·19	·30	·40	23·64	23·65	23·64	27·02	26·00	26·57
23	Lárkhána	...	·05	·04	19·67	·04	·05	·38	·85	20·15	22·16	21·08	23·28	24·58	23·88
24	Sukkur	...	·97	·04	19·96	·18	·33	·36	2·27	23·35	25·01	24·12	19·75	21·07	20·36
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	·03	·31	15·83	·05	·03	·28	·66	16·16	18·50	17·19	15·55	17·20	16·28
	Total for the Presidency...	·29	·92	3·86	13·28	3·00	2·95	·36	7·18	32·11	31·54	31·84	46·63	45·95	46·31

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—DEATHS *registered in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the months of the year 1905.*

1	2	3												4	5
No.	Districts.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December	Total Deaths registered during the year.	No.
	Western Registration District.														
1	Khándesh	6,988	7,755	7,452	5,775	4,295	2,442	2,515	4,037	4,898	3,723	3,678	3,670	57,228	1
2	Násik	3,099	2,485	2,235	2,295	2,230	1,699	1,840	2,331	2,514	2,207	2,143	2,232	27,480	2
3	Thána	2,760	2 944	2,695	2,585	2,105	1,602	1,202	1,461	1,491	1,623	1,966	2,014	24,538	3
4	City of Bombay	4,555	6,205	6,879	6,895	5,514	3,168	2,184	2,379	2,288	2,317	3,273	2,744	47,401	4
5	Kolába	2,115	2,196	2,148	1,706	1,459	1,203	1,369	1,359	1,294	1,105	1,361	1,724	18,839	5
	Central Registration District.														
6	Ahmednagar	2,789	2,214	2,375	2,545	2,266	1,748	2,205	2,567	2,165	1,859	1,829	1,772	26,324	6
7	Poona	3,291	2,436	2,308	2,819	2,583	2,462	2,598	3,163	3,150	2,686	2,427	2,168	32,363	7
8	Sholápur	2,584	2,085	2,105	2,116	1,906	1,605	2,023	2,448	2,233	2,001	1,863	1,705	24,024	8
9	Sátára	3,736	2,860	2,024	2,651	2,455	2,420	3,456	4,825	5,326	4,387	2,828	2,454	39,970	9
10	Ratnágiri	2,680	2,819	2,968	2,036	2,136	1,885	2,021	2,130	1,906	1,676	1,672	2,080	26,003	10
	Southern Registration District.														
11	Belgaum	2,788	2,341	2,334	2,373	2,377	3,929	2,793	2,572	2,510	2,451	2,033	2,091	30,042	11
12	Dhárwár	3,715	2,999	2,850	3,217	2,567	3,049	2,984	2,477	2,802	2,746	2,444	2,310	34,105	12
13	Bijápur	2,877	1,773	1,706	1,952	2,228	2,263	2,368	2,111	1,921	1,851	1,748	1,617	24,415	13
14	Kánara	1,245	1,232	1,103	1,089	834	898	943	1,039	960	909	951	1,198	12,401	14
	Gujarát Registration District.														
15	Surat	1,937	2,231	2,126	1,758	1,633	1,201	1,053	1,280	1,212	1,253	1,310	1,583	18,582	15
16	Broach	1,027	1,010	937	888	832	669	667	936	918	766	866	971	10,517	16
17	Kaira	2,409	2,503	2,087	2,574	1,929	1,462	1,470	1,930	1,937	2,317	2,497	2,544	26,570	17
18	Panch Mahals	578	634	637	678	505	374	337	499	457	462	574	632	6,327	18
19	Ahmedabad	3,434	3,646	3,079	3,212	2,272	1,453	1,434	1,906	2,117	2,473	3,209	3,625	32,710	19
	Sind Registration District.														
20	Karáchi	1,059	1,218	1,333	1,070	1,459	894	624	601	625	701	842	1,110	12,137	20
21	Hyderabad	1,722	1,623	1,655	1,416	1,208	1,010	984	915	869	1,112	1,502	1,735	15,760	21
22	Thar and Párkar	1,016	1,052	1,253	936	715	462	429	338	205	330	800	1,119	8,604	22
23	Lárkhána	1,212	936	1,119	1,057	925	810	801	774	824	1,240	2,053	3,058	13,823	23
24	Sukkur	1,010	814	799	864	910	819	822	706	813	1,434	1,892	1,164	12,011	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	332	292	314	283	241	203	223	230	247	452	630	641	3,988	25
	Total for the Presidency.	60,999	58,252	58,721	56,960	47,584	39,639	39,300	44,984	45,761	44,107	46,221	47,906	580,314	
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month... ...	3·30	3·15	3·18	3·03	2·58	2·14	2·13	2·43	2·48	2·39	2·44	2·59	31·84	

ANNUAL FORM NO. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGE *in the*

1	2	3		4		5		6	
No.	District.	Under 1 year.		1 year and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
	Western Registration District.								
1	Khándesh	9,664	8,681	7,025	6,517	1,566	1,537	1,104	1,179
2	Násik	4,531	3,754	2,934	2,784	653	668	527	547
3	Thána	2,723	2,405	1,972	2,157	743	746	506	419
4	City of Bombay	5,442	5,160	2,229	2,298	1,097	1,180	1,590	1,277
5	Kolába	1,783	1,636	1,775	1,722	574	551	316	271
	Central Registration District.								
6	Ahmednagar	4,411	3,571	2,688	2,549	567	569	387	465
7	Poona	4,554	3,846	3,646	3,320	811	797	569	576
8	Sholápur	3,598	3,135	2,506	2,406	487	545	357	462
9	Sátára	3,461	2,944	3,103	2,927	1,412	1,694	1,448	1,437
10	Ratnágiri	1,899	1,658	1,787	1,784	567	690	402	372
	Southern Registration District.								
11	Belgaum	2,564	2,131	2,273	2,434	1,344	1,329	1,077	960
12	Dhárwár	3,065	2,491	2,716	2,748	1,429	1,399	1,240	1,141
13	Bijápur	2,424	1,980	2,469	2,547	1,015	936	649	568
14	Kánara	1,728	1,376	505	512	220	259	151	172
	Gujarát Registration District.								
15	Surat	2,288	2,169	1,298	1,248	515	495	391	409
16	Broach	1,730	1,640	988	947	186	180	192	168
17	Kaira	3,621	3,566	2,402	2,170	441	416	537	534
18	Panch Maháls	1,014	873	563	548	150	159	111	126
19	Ahmedabad	4,311	3,911	2,759	2,771	504	497	585	546
	Sind Registration District.								
20	Karáchi	1,626	1,346	743	822	323	330	343	280
21	Hyderabad	1,821	1,535	1,154	1,070	468	396	297	231
22	Thar and Párkar	758	685	540	467	289	233	231	149
23	Lárkhána	1,533	1,460	947	944	429	390	217	176
24	Sukkuur	1,913	1,818	1,363	1,234	284	303	146	125
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	516	463	353	322	148	123	49	43
	Total for the Presidency ...	72,978	64,234	50,743	49,248	16,222	16,422	13,422	12,633
	Population according to Census of 1901	207,605	202,164	921,002	940,545	1,344,614	1,286,485	1,235,171	1,001,501
	Ratios per 1,000 living ...	351·52	317·73	55 09	52·36	12·06	12·76	10·87	12·61

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1905.*

7		8		9		10		11		12		13
15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	No.
783	1,004	1,829	2,074	1,910	1,714	1,647	1,230	1,571	1,172	2,514	2,507	1
354	509	1,087	1,145	1,104	1,002	983	768	893	736	1,214	1,213	2
394	424	1,181	1,239	1,504	1,160	1,333	838	1,153	802	1,427	1,412	3
2,627	1,843	5,618	3,379	3,315	1,713	1,981	1,084	1,530	1,056	1,465	1,567	4
342	375	874	940	963	789	898	708	1,230	1,021	968	1,103	5
362	421	759	935	1,056	988	899	668	820	629	1,755	1,835	6
506	559	1,111	1,192	1,199	1,135	1,149	814	1,068	840	2,296	2,375	7
413	508	842	1,025	946	924	835	702	868	732	1,591	1,742	8
1,018	1,293	2,103	2,367	1,946	1,862	1,738	1,574	1,617	1,394	2,156	2,473	9
433	464	1,027	1,165	1,026	1,106	1,174	976	1,511	1,152	3,483	3,932	1
618	571	1,427	1,657	1,583	1,471	1,533	1,050	1,323	904	1,930	2,383	11
667	750	1,570	1,933	1,778	1,700	1,667	1,161	1,700	1,162	1,976	2 07	12
370	450	752	1,025	980	1,031	1,056	770	1,080	747	1,701	1,865	13
154	198	604	769	814	652	826	497	713	522	889	81	1
361	393	774	999	891	918	847	683	787	610	1,196	1,31	1
158	178	418	490	457	493	427	348	344	304	383	4 6	1
560	393	1,308	1,387	1,453	1,365	1,234	1,087	1,046	900	934	1,184	17
119	112	257	365	289	329	240	240	220	169	195	243	18
672	563	1,934	1,857	1,833	1,734	1,538	1,380	1,279	1,224	1,203	1,6	19
350	286	893	779	804	545	603	361	404	218	595	484	20
352	364	814	1,018	985	744	985	623	666	366	1,077	734	21
243	196	564	480	623	468	580	370	424	294	540	47	22
202	250	585	875	773	763	795	567	598	422	1,056	84	23
159	214	401	570	479	444	548	381	460	289	823	657	24
67	59	150	231	176	187	175	137	133	98	331	2.7	25
12,284	12,377	28,882	29,896	28,887	25,287	25,691	18,967	23,238	17,763	33,692	3	
779,647	696,954	1,657,754	1,614,771	1,485,004	1,326 932	970,540	904,730	570,008	543,887	381,734	441,7	
15·76	17·76	17·42	18·51	19·45	19·02	26·47	20·96	40·77	32·66	88·31		

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES

1	2	3						
		POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.						
No.	Districts.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
	Western Registration District.							
1	Khándesh	119,179	1,282,109	12,298	821	662	11,736	1,426,805
2	Násik	43,856	761,471	7,643	1,780	467	132	815,349
3	Thána	36,257	724,418	2,484	42,106	5,238	329	810,832
4	City of Bombay	155,747	508,608	14,248	29,645	46,231	5,996	760,475
5	Kolába	29,339	570,661	1,706	1,202	311	2,288	605,507
	Central Registration District.							
6	Ahmednagar	43,761	756,527	16,254	19,986	202	87	836,817
7	Poona	45,790	920,885	10,703	8,256	2,342	1,126	989,102
8	Sholápur	54,510	655,691	8,453	1,555	360	18	720,587
9	Sátára	40,888	1,085,398	18,483	975	230	56	1,146,030
10	Ratnágiri	82,825	1,077,745	2,328	4,929	29	19	1,167,875
	Southern Registration District.							
11	Belgaum	78,389	856,560	51,836	5,366	106	5	992,262
12	Dhárwár	141,528	954,431	12,336	4,046	153	118	1,112,612
13	Bijápur	84,416	646,768	3,321	866	29	...	735,400
14	Kánara	29,302	407,420	1,542	16,126	16	11	454,417
	Gujarát Registration District.							
15	Surat	54,191	551,027	11,785	957	12,516	6,406	636,882
16	Broach	63,408	195,922	3,254	685	3,127	25,333	291,729
17	Kaira	68,187	614,146	8,469	25,131	209	111	716,253
18	Panch Maháls	21,349	210,521	1,676	489	130	26,838	261,003
19	Ahmedabad	87,183	665,762	37,790	2,827	1,323	459	795,344
	Sind Registration District.							
20	Karáchi	344,516	93,083	126	2,650	1,841	534	442,750
21	Hyderabad	744,632	242,692	119	192	89	751	988,475
22	Thar and Párkar	211,309	151,726	657	5	4	168	363,869
23	Lárkhána	557,651	97,687	...	115	2	628	656,083
24	Sukkur	379,189	143,299	...	24	64	343	522,919
25	Upper Sind Frontier	209,192	22,765	19	2	...	7	231,985
	Total for the Presidency ...	3,726,594	14,197,322	227,530	170,736	75,681	83,499	18,481,362

N.B.—This and all the other statements refer to Natives only and not to Europeans. 'Hindus'

in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1905.*

4							5						
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.							RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						
Maho-medans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.	Maho-medans.	Hindus.	Jains.	Christians.	Pársis.	Other Classes.	Total.
4,176	53,034	8	7	1	2	57,228	35·04	41·36	·65	8·52	1·51	·17	40·10
1,735	25,642	3	18	6	2	27,406	30·56	33·67	·39	10·11	12·85	15·15	33··1
1,105	22,208	6	1,118	93	8	24,538	30·48	30·66	2·42	26·55	17·75	24·32	30·25
9,371	32,990	1,989	1,516	1,318	217	47,401	60·17	64·86	139·60	51·14	28·51	36·19	62·33
852	17,889	...	15	...	83	18,839	29·04	31·35	...	12·47	...	36·32	31·11
1,382	24,776	43	67	4	62	26,334	31·58	32·75	2·65	3·35	19·00	712·64	31·17
1,449	30,575	84	131	34	90	32,363	31·43	33·20	7·85	15·87	14·52	79·93	32·72
2,081	22,322	197	21	3	...	24,624	38·18	34·04	23·31	13·50	8·33	...	34·17
1,150	38,155	541	7	...	117	39,970	28·13	35·15	29·27	7·17	...	2,089·29	34·55
2,118	24,349	29	60	...	52	26,608	25·57	22·59	12·41	12·71	...	2,736·84	22·75
2,236	26,576	1,598	149	...	3	30,562	28·52	39·19	30·83	27·77	...	600·00	3[illegible]
4,661	29,074	301	128	1	...	34,165	32·93	30·46	24·40	31·64	6·54	...	30·71
2,663	21,659	78	15	...	...	24,415	31·55	33·49	23·49	17·32	...	...	33·2
571	11,429	54	347	...	...	12,401	19·48	28·05	35·02	21·52	...	...	27·2[illegible]
1,410	15,567	245	17	236	1,107	18,582	26·02	22·25	20·79	17·76	18·86	172·81	[illegible]·[illegible]
2,074	7,234	74	4	57	1,074	10,517	32·71	36·92	22·74	5·84	18·23	42·40	[illegible]
2,498	23,701	177	159	3	...	26,538	36·63	38·59	20·90	6·33	14·35	...	37·[illegible]
627	4,529	33	4	5	1,129	6,327	29·37	21·51	19·69	8·38	38·16	42·07	24·21
3,448	28,115	1,080	34	26	7	32,710	33·55	42·23	28·58	12·03	19·65	15·25	41·1
7,539	4,464	...	65	47	20	12,135	21·88	47·96	...	24·53	25·53	28·09	27·41
10,386	5,287	4	3	1	19	15,700	13·95	21·78	33·61	15·62	11·24	25·30	15·[illegible]
4,482	4,110	9	...	...	3	8,604	21·21	27·09	13·70	...	...	5·95	2·[illegible]
11,196	2,632	...	...	...	...	13,828	20·08	26·94	...	...	...	...	21·[illegible]
6,971	5,610	...	1	1	28	12,611	18·38	39·15	...	41·67	15·63	81·63	21·12
3,176	812	...	...	...	...	3,988	15·18	35·67	...	...	...	...	17·1[illegible]
89,357	482,739	6,553	3,886	1,836	4,023	588,394	23·98	34·00	28·80	22·76	24·26	48·18	31·84

include Hindus of all castes. 'Other Classes' include Buddhists, Sikhs, Jews and all others.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
									Injur	
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Suicide.	
									Male.	Female.
	A.—DISTRICTS.									
	Western Registration District.									
1	Khándesh	1,360,369	...	7,530	6,455	17,631	13,244	4,353	12	9
2	Násik	771,184	...	410	2,060	8,826	3,728	2,175	4	11
3	Thána	784,673	6	566	1,046	15,160	790	878	23	16
4	Kolába	581,621	6	440	635	11,129	989	532	11	5
	Central Registration District.									
5	Ahmednagar ...	781,862	...	284	2,118	8,055	4,567	2,488	2	...
6	Poona	821,538	4	455	921	12,103	4,537	2,399	3	6
7	Sholápur	589,042	...	359	1,195	7,136	2,437	1,097	6	3
8	Sátára	1,095,049	3	215	13,281	12,143	4,972	743	3	...
9	Ratnágiri	1,132,815	...	310	528	16,217	2,176	1,833	4	7
	Southern Registration District.									
10	Belgaum	936,131	1,530	21	4,924	5,184	3,457	2,173	14	21
11	Dhárwár	976,302	1,864	24	4,617	7,165	1,361	1,727	20	11
12	Bijápur	706,674	1,376	380	2,084	6,565	2,751	1,862	23	34
13	Kánara	426,825	113	16	181	5,221	651	312	2	4
	Gujarát Registration District.									
14	Surat	504,854	...	76	1,727	8,692	118	3,487	9	9
15	Broach	238,686	...	57	217	5,543	66	1,134	1	4
16	Kaira	646,099	...	72	2,463	8,198	580	6,369	11	12
17	Panch Mahals ...	226,115	...	80	200	4,095	9	159	1	5
18	Ahmedabad ...	571,357	1	105	709	15,907	103	1,085	9	8
	Sind Registration District.									
19	Karáchi	329,850	...	72	83	4,685	44	57	1	...
20	Hyderabad... ...	919,652	...	74	4	12,003	100	106	10	3
21	Thar and Párkar ...	358,970	...	79	...	7,920	21	70	3	4
22	Lárkhána	641,540	...	28	28	12,493	17	33	4	7
23	Sukkur	442,538	...	48	9	7,825	45	47	4	4
24	Upper Sind Frontier.	221,258	...	6	6	3,362	10	6	4	5
	Total of Districts ...	16,065,004	4,903	11,707	45,491	223,258	46,773	35,130	184	188
	B.—TOWNS.									
	Khándesh District.									
1	Dhulia	24,726	...	10	242	99	141	89	1	...
2	Nandurbár... ...	10,922	...	14	1	159	68	21	...	...
3	Chopda	18,612	...	76	72	46	62	64	...	1
4	Nasirabad	12,176	...	64	128	105	84	53	...	...

10	
Injur	
Wounding or Accident	
261	
154	
297	
137	
133	
218	
176	
236	
213	
250	
179	
148	
127	
87	
94	
208	
55	
134	
75	
180	
54	
169	
122	
44	
3,749	
8	
4	
3	
2	

DISTRICTS *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the year 1905.*

RIES.		11	12	13										14
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.										
											From all Causes.			N.
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	
68	350	5,854	55,417	...	5·54	4·74	12·96	9·73	3·20	·26	4·30	40·73	51·83	1
42	211	7,883	25,293	...	·53	2·67	11·44	4·83	2·82	·27	10·22	32·79	42·82	2
132	468	4,787	23,701	·01	·72	1·33	19·32	1·01	1·12	·59	6·10	30·20	37·41	3
47	200	4,302	18,233	·01	·76	1·06	19·14	1·70	·92	·35	7·40	31·34	35·27	4
32	166	6,737	24,415	...	·36	2·71	10·30	5·84	3·18	·21	8·62	31·22	46·11	5
51	278	5,237	25,934	·00	·55	1·12	14·73	5·52	2·92	·34	6·37	31·56	37·84	6
24	209	6,256	18,689	...	·61	2·03	12·11	4·14	1·86	·35	10·63	31·73	44·81	7
46	285	7,277	38,924	·00	·20	12·13	11·09	4·54	·68	·26	6·65	35·55	46·38	8
194	418	4,051	25,533	·00	·27	·47	14·31	1·92	1·62	·37	3·58	22·51	24·15	9
33	318	11,193	28,800	1·63	·02	5·26	5·54	3·69	2·32	·34	11·96	30·76	37·91	10
20	229	12,036	29,023	1·91	·02	4·73	7·34	1·89	1·77	·23	12·33	29·73	57·44	11
12	217	8,469	23,704	1·95	·54	2·95	9·29	3·89	2·63	·31	11·48	33·54	40·19	12
27	160	5,247	11,901	·26	·04	·42	12·23	1·53	·73	·37	12·29	27·85	33·75	13
37	142	1,383	15,575	...	·15	3·42	17·22	·23	6·91	·28	2·64	30·85	48·19	14
16	115	1,154	8,286	...	·24	·91	23·22	·28	4·75	·48	4·84	34·72	68·21	15
64	295	5,449	23,426	...	·11	3·81	12·69	·90	9·86	·46	8·13	36·20	71·90	16
30	91	687	5,321	...	·35	·89	18·11	·04	·70	·40	3·04	23·53	7·89	17
52	203	1,056	19,169	...	·18	1·24	27·84	·18	1·90	·36	1·85	33·75	68·36	1
48	124	541	5,606	...	·22	·25	14·20	·13	·17	·38	1·64	17·00	20·77	19
89	282	509	13,078	...	·08	·00	13·05	·11	·12	·31	·55	11·22	19·70	20
50	111	137	8,338	...	·22	...	22·06	·06	·20	·31	·38	23·23	25·43	21
60	240	451	13,290	...	·04	·04	19·47	·03	·05	·37	·70	20·72	23·41	22
28	158	100	8,232	...	·11	·02	17·68	·10	·11	·36	·23	18·60	17·09	23
9	62	47	3,499	...	·03	·03	15·19	·05	·03	·28	·21	15·81	15·22	24
1,211	5,332	100,793	473,387	·31	·73	2·83	13·90	2·91	2·19	·33	6·27	29·47	43·25	
1	10	80	671	...	·40	9·79	4·00	5·70	3·60	·40	3·24	27·13	6·41	1
...	4	20	287	...	1·28	·09	14·56	6·26	1·92	·37	1·82	26·31	97·5	.
2	6	54	380	...	4·08	3·87	2·47	3·33	3·44	·32	2·90	20·42	5·[illegible]	.
...	2	37	473	...	5·26	10·51	8·62	6·90	4·35	·16	3·01	38·85	34·1	4

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Inju		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*										
	Násik District.										
5	Násik	21,490	1	13	57	237	125	117	2	1	11
6	Yeola	16,559	...	...	636	120	45	40	...	...	2
7	Devláli Cantonment.	2,894	...	...	1	1	1	5	...	...	1
8	Málegaon do. ..	3,222	...	...	6	10	12	15	...	...	2
	Thána District.										
9	Thána	15,410	...	12	71	98	29	18	...	...	5
10	Kalyán	10,749	30	1	55	121	35	50	...	...	11
11	City of Bombay ...	760,475	25	2,148	14,171	2,594	3,354	9,269	47	30	549
	Kolába District.										
12	Panvel	10,152	...	5	105	30	11	24	...	...	1
13	Alibág	5,996	...	19	37	15	7	6	...	...	1
14	Mahád	7,738	...	38	...	51	11	2	...	...	2
	Ahmednagar District.										
15	Ahmednagar ...	35,784	...	1	214	203	158	510	1	...	6
16	Sangamner... ...	13,801	...	...	1	108	64	45	...	...	4
17	Ahmednagar Cantonment.	5,370	...	...	3	17	7	8	...	...	...
	Poona District.										
18	Poona	120,543	...	207	1,097	790	1,310	711	...	1	27
19	Junnar	9,675	...	7	...	103	9	10	...	...	2
20	Poona Cantonment .	26,549	1	32	41	70	86	197	1	1	3
21	Kirkee do. ...	10,797	...	5	20	87	26	67	...	...	1
	Sholápur District.										
22	Sholápur	74,898	1	258	1,038	711	799	295	5	...	21
23	Bársi	24,242	...	3	7	187	92	39	1	...	10
24	Pandharpur ...	32,405	...	21	411	194	293	55	...	...	11
	Sátára District.										
25	Sátára	25,493	...	35	84	90	147	67	1	...	10
26	Wái	13,989	...	6	13	56	41	14	...	...	3
27	Karád	11,499	...	...	2	35	45	1	...	1	3
	Ratnágiri District.										
28	Vengurla	19,018	...	2	1	205	35	65	...	1	8
29	Ratnágiri	16,042	...	9	278	228	49	34	...	...	6

VI—*continued.*

		11	12	13									14
BIES.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.									
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
...	14	375	939	·05	·60	2·66	11·03	5·81	5·44	·65	17·45	43·69	95·32	5
...	2	201	1,044	...	...	38·41	7·25	2·72	2·41	·12	12·14	63·05	85·55	6
1	2	31	41	...	...	·35	·35	·35	1·72	·69	10·71	14·17	24·15	7
...	2	44	89	...	...	1·86	3·10	3·72	4·66	·62	13·66	27·62	63·08	8
...	5	194	427	...	·78	4·61	6·36	1·88	1·17	·32	12·59	27·71	57·15	9
1	12	106	410	2·79	·09	5·12	11·26	3·26	4·65	1·12	9·86	38·14	56·39	10
9	635	15,205	47,401	·03	2·82	18·63	3·41	4·41	12·19	·84	19·99	62·33	72·06	11
2	3	102	280	...	·49	10·34	2·95	1·08	2·37	·30	10·05	27·58	48·11	12
...	1	69	154	...	3·17	6·17	2·50	1·17	1·00	·16	11·51	25·68	31·97	13
1	3	67	172	...	4·91	...	6·59	1·42	·26	·39	8·66	22·23	31·19	14
...	7	423	1,516	...	·03	5·98	5·67	4·42	14·25	·20	11·82	42·37	73·70	15
...	4	136	358	...	...	·07	7·83	4·64	3·26	·29	9·85	25·94	40·19	16
...	...	10	45	...	...	·56	3·17	1·30	1·40	...	1·86	8·38	13·92	17
1	29	1,015	5,159	...	1·72	9·10	6·55	10·87	5·90	·24	8·42	42·80	66·79	18
...	2	95	226	...	·72	...	10·65	·93	1·03	·21	9·82	23·36	35·17	19
...	5	336	768	·04	1·20	1·54	2·64	3·24	7·42	·19	12·66	28·93	37·46	20
...	1	70	276	...	·46	1·85	8·06	2·41	6·21	·09	6·48	25·56	28·53	21
2	28	830	3,960	·01	3·45	13·86	9·49	10·67	3·94	·37	11·08	52·87	61·07	22
2	13	419	760	...	·12	·29	7·71	3·80	1·61	·54	17·28	31·35	70·41	23
...	11	230	1,215	...	·64	12·68	5·99	9·04	1·70	·34	7·10	37·49	53·72	24
3	14	238	675	...	1·37	3·29	3·53	5·77	2·63	·54	9·34	26·47	57·04	25
1	4	92	226	...	·43	·93	4·00	2·93	1·00	·29	6·58	16·16	62·43	26
1	5	57	145	...	...	·17	3·04	3·91	·09	·44	4·96	12·61	47·78	27
...	9	84	401	...	·10	·05	10·78	1·84	3·42	·47	4·42	21·08	22·27	28
3	9	67	674	...	·56	17·33	14·21	3·05	2·12	·56	4·18	42·01	34·42	29

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*continued.*										
	Belgaum District.										
30	Belgaum	26,237	12	1	187	137	56	59	...	...	12
31	Gokák	9,860	44	...	1	24	45	25	1	1	2
32	Athni	11,107	...	...	100	62	59	23	3	...	7
33	Belgaum Cantonment.	8,927	3	2	148	30	14	7	...	...	5
	Dhárwár District.										
34	Dhárwár	30,503	52	3	164	165	91	128	...	...	8
35	Hubli	60,214	8	...	1,380	145	130	289	6	6	13
36	Gadag-Bettigeri ...	30,652	192	...	58	82	30	75	...	...	16
37	Ránebennur ...	14,851	12	...	...	63	10	35	...	...	3
	Bijápur District.										
38	Bijápur	23,776	112	...	16	34	17	101	1	1	16
39	Kaládgi	4,950	...	..	...	38	21	7	...	...	1
	Kánara District.										
40	Kárwár	16,774	...	...	...	112	17	8	...	...	5
41	Kumta	10,818	...	...	...	51	12	8	...	...	4
	Surat District.										
42	Surat	119,171	...	60	72	752	167	1,141	...	...	23
43	Bulsár	12,857	...	2	132	68	8	88	...	1	2
	Broach District.										
44	Broach	42,862	...	1	202	413	59	635	1	...	28
45	Jambusar	10,181	...	...	...	67	...	166	1	...	3
	Kaira District.										
46	Kaira	10,313	...	1	2	86	6	110	...	...	5
47	Nadiád	31,435	...	118	90	318	47	337	2	3	12
48	Borsad	13,001	...	...	275	44	34	176	...	...	7
49	Kapadvanj	15,405	...	71	262	236	25	196	...	...	7
	Panch Maháls District.										
50	Godhra	20,898	...	108	152	175	10	33	1	...	2
51	Dohad	13,990	...	...	3	306	10	6	...	...	7
	Ahmedabad District.										
52	Ahmedabad ...	181,774	...	862	863	5,658	96	2,200	...	...	52
53	Gogha	4,798	...	20	83	62	12	33	...	...	...
54	Viramgám	18,952	...	...	1	411	8	202	...	...	7
55	Dholka	14,971	...	10	1	479	21	99	...	...	9
56	Ahmedabad Cantonment.	3,492	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	1

VI—*continued.*

		11	12	13									14
RIES.				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.									
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
...	12	412	876	·46	·04	7·13	5·22	2·13	2·25	·46	15·70	33·39	64·75	30
...	4	88	231	4·46	...	·10	2·43	4·56	2·54	·41	8·92	23·43	73 62	31
...	10	131	385	...	...	9·00	5·58	5·31	2·07	·90	11·79	34·66	71·29	32
...	5	61	270	·34	·22	16·58	3·36	1·57	·78	·56	6·83	30·25	46·83	33
...	8	466	1,077	1·70	·10	5·36	5·39	2·97	4·18	·26	15·23	35·20	60·44	34
...	25	972	2,949	·13	...	22·92	2·41	2·16	4·80	·42	16·14	48·98	49·12	35
...	16	341	803	6·26	...	1·89	2·68	1·27	2·45	·52	11·12	26·20	52·89	36
...	3	190	313	·81	...	...	4·24	·67	2·36	·20	12·79	21·08	71·08	37
2	20	208	598	4·71	...	·67	1·43	·72	4·25	·84	12·53	25·15	39·38	38
...	1	46	113	....	...	...	7·68	4·24	1·41	·20	9·29	22·88	52·21	39
...	5	125	267	...	...	...	6·68	1·01	·48	·30	7·45	15·92	21·81	40
...	4	158	233	...	...	...	4·71	1·11	·74	·37	14·60	21·54	26·67	41
...	23	467	2,685	...	·50	·61	6·31	1·40	9·60	·19	3·92	22·53	62·33	42
...	3	21	322	...	·16	10·27	5·29	·62	6·84	·23	1·63	25·04	47·69	43
1	30	634	1,974	...	·02	4·71	9·64	1·38	14·81	·70	14·79	46·05	84·60	44
2	6	18	257	...	...	...	6·58	...	16·30	·59	1·77	25·24	79·66	45
...	5	79	289	...	·10	·19	8·34	·58	10·67	·48	7·66	28·02	75·31	46
1	18	308	1,236	...	3·75	2·86	10·12	1·50	10·72	·57	9·80	39·32	94·69	47
4	11	113	653	...	...	21·15	3·38	2·62	13·84	·85	8·69	50·23	120·32	48
1	8	136	934	...	4 61	17·01	15·32	1·62	12·72	·52	8·83	60·63	122·52	49
...	3	63	544	...	5·17	7·27	8·37	·48	1·58	·14	3·02	26 03	132·08	50
...	7	130	462	...	...	·21	21·87	·72	·43	·50	9·20	33·02	177·37	51
3	55	1,757	11,491	...	4·76	4·77	31·23	·53	12·13	·31	9·70	63·43	84·83	52
...	...	59	269	...	4·17	17·80	12·92	2·50	6·87	...	12·31	56·07	110·21	53
1	8	243	873	...	...	·05	21 69	·42	10·66	·42	12·82	46·06	94·26	54
...	9	232	851	...	·67	·06	32·00	1·40	6·61	·60	15·50	56·84	91·42	55
...	1	1	57	...	...	...	13 37	...	...	·24	·24	13·85	16·73	56

FORM No.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Injur		
No.	Districts and Towns.	Population according to Census of 1901.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Suicide.		Wounding or Accident.
									Male.	Female.	
	B.—TOWNS—*concluded.*										
	Karáchi District.										
57	Karáchi	112,900	...	52	2,807	869	154	717	...	...	43
	Hyderabad District.										
58	Hyderabad ...	68,823	...	516	4	807	343	483	2	...	20
	Thar and Párkar District.										
59	Umarkot	4,899	...	1	...	256	...	...	...	...	1
	Lárkhána District.										
60	Lárkhána	14,543	...	2	...	414	8	...	...	...	8
	Sukkur District.										
61	Shikárpur	49,491	...	415	10	1,783	24	76	1	...	10
62	Sukkur	30,890	...	46	...	832	24	50	...	...	19
	Upper Sind Frontier District.										
63	Jacobabad	10,727	...	1	67	311	2	...	...	...	2
	Total of Towns ...	2,416,358	493	5,278	25,872	22,115	8,715	19,407	78	48	1,077
	Total for the Presidency ...	18,481,362	5,396	16,985	71,363	245,373	55,488	54,537	262	236	4,826

VI—*concluded.*

RIES.		11	12	13									14
				Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.									
Snake-bite, or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total Deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all Causes. For the year.	From all Causes. Mean of previous five years.	No.
3	46	1,384	6,529	...	·46	24·86	7·70	1·36	6·35	·41	16·69	57·83	63·97	57
...	22	447	2,622	...	7·50	·06	11·73	4·98	7·02	·32	6·49	38·10	46·72	58
...	1	8	266	...	·20	...	52·26	...	...	·20	1·63	54·30	97·88	59
1	9	105	538	...	·14	...	28·47	·55	...	·62	7·22	36·99	26·65	60
1	12	909	3,229	...	8·39	·20	36·03	·48	1·54	·24	18·37	65·24	41·45	61
1	20	178	1,150	...	1·49	...	26·93	·78	1·62	·65	5·76	37·23	30·98	62
...	2	106	489	...	·00	6·25	28·99	·19	...	·19	9·88	45·59	38·11	63
51	1,254	31,873	115,007	·20	2·18	10·71	9·15	3·61	8·03	·52	13·19	47·59	67·10	
1,262	6,586	132,666	583,394	·29	·92	3·86	13·28	3·00	2·95	·36	7·18	31·84	46·31	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1905.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7			8	9
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.														Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh	25	...	2,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·11	1
2	Násik	16	1	1,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·00	·00	2·47	2
3	Thána	11	3	1,631	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	5	...	...	21	15	36	·05	·04	·04	·064	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	3	11	1	...	1	19	6	25	·04	·02	·03	1·19	4
5	Kolába	11	1	1,481	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	·01	·01	·01	3·10	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar	14	...	1,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·63	6
7	Poona	12	2	1,187	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	4	5	·00	·01	·01	2·17	7
8	Sholápur	10	1	716	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·00	...	·00	2·46	8
9	Sátára	15	1	1,342	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	3	·00	·00	·00	2·19	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	...	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum	11	9	1,073	140	18	41	1	69	193	1,046	177	26	17	...	...	1	847	742	1,589	1·69	1·51	1·60	1·61	11
12	Dhárwár	17	14	1,298	159	20	5	20	5·8	265	573	507	157	61	2	10	...	1,166	962	2,128	2·18	1·72	1·91	1·57	12
13	Bijápur...	10	9	1,116	156	...	2	111	200	410	342	175	118	64	49	17	...	769	719	1,488	2·09	1·95	2·02	1·09	13
14	Kánara...	13	4	1,287	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	18	34	38	2	...	...	59	54	113	·25	·25	·25	·35	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat	10	...	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·90	15
16	Broach...	8	...	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·19	16
17	Kaira	11	...	605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·86	17
18	Panch Mahals ...	7	...	691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·68	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	1	869	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·00	·00	2·71	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi	12	...	632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·65	20
21	Hyderabad	14	...	1,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·47	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	11	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·08	22
23	Lárkhána	11	...	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·79	23
24	Sukkur...	10	...	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·26	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·35	25
	Total for the Presidency.	287	47	25,846	475	51	49	133	777	871	1,980	879	340	225	62	27	2	2,888	2,508	5,396	·30	·28	·29	2·08	

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1905.*

1	2	3		4		5												6			7		8			9	10
No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.														Total.			Number of these deaths among Children.		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.	No.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Under 1 year.	1 to 10 years.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
	Western Registration District.																										
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,641	1,134	1,228	2,191	2,186	1423	486	98	29	25	2	4	8	14	3,944	3,750	7,694	2,919	4,038	5·46	5·31	5·39	0·48	1
2	Násik	16	12	1,645	122	41	55	83	73	62	21	18	8	6	5	6	44	228	195	423	182	211	0·55	0·48	0·52	0·35	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	174	76	77	71	119	95	49	14	12	13	13	19	21	306	273	579	170	326	0·72	0·70	0·71	2·60	3
4	City of Bombay... ...	1	1	...	...	327	556	684	363	142	43	12	3	...	2	3	13	1,178	970	2,148	796	632	2·51	3·33	2·82	1·39	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,481	151	17	50	56	106	78	61	37	31	26	17	14	14	247	255	502	143	331	0·81	0·85	0·83	0·40	5
	Central Registration District.																										
6	Ahmednagar	14	12	1,352	86	30	72	83	35	33	18	4	3	2	...	2	3	153	132	285	124	144	0·28	0·29	0·35	0·12	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	167	48	107	115	176	100	65	35	27	9	5	10	9	368	338	706	265	348	0·74	0·69	0·71	0 21	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	151	73	95	107	146	93	52	31	17	13	2	8	4	316	325	641	213	324	0·87	0·91	0·89	0 06	8
9	Sátára	15	13	1,342	81	10	17	25	40	39	28	11	5	5	13	28	35	124	132	256	62	54	0·22	0·23	0·22	0·06	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,306	112	9	21	25	48	53	50	42	18	15	14	9	17	170	151	321	60	156	0·31	0·24	0·27	0·32	10
	Southern Registration District.																										
11	Belgaum	11	6	1,073	9	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	12	12	12	24	1	1	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·15	11
12	Dhárwár...	17	8	1,298	13	2	...	2	3	4	...	1	2	...	1	...	12	11	16	27	7	15	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·26	12
13	Bijápur	10	8	1,116	109	10	24	28	65	70	27	27	25	16	17	28	43	172	208	380	129	193	0·47	0·57	0·52	0·08	13
14	Kánara	13	3	1,287	5	1	2	2	5	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	10	6	16	...	2	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·87	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																										
15	Surat	10	10	776	34	...	1	29	32	30	8	3	2	1	4	8	20	78	60	138	20	72	0·25	0·19	0·22	0·09	15
16	Broach	8	5	408	25	...	...	2	4	5	3	3	...	1	1	14	25	28	30	58	28	21	0·19	0 21	0·19	0.00	16
17	Kaira	11	1	605	30	2	14	31	53	47	20	6	10	7	10	27	30	126	136	262	119	119	0·34	0·40	0·37	0·02	17
18	Panch Mahals	7	6	691	82	45	35	21	40	26	6	2	...	9	...	1	...	97	91	188	57	104	0·73	0·70	0·72	0 11	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	9	869	55	261	421	197	63	25	12	6	5	...	1	...	6	481	516	997	388	450	1·18	1·33	1·26	0·04	19
	Sind Registration District.																										
20	Karáchi	12	10	632	24	16	12	10	42	24	9	2	3	...	3	1	2	76	48	124	29	33	0·30	0·24	0·28	0·28	20
21	Hyderabad	14	11	1,411	32	47	73	104	165	111	58	12	...	...	2	3	15	304	286	590	152	325	0·56	0·64	0·60	0·18	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	11	8	668	30	11	4	18	16	7	1	...	...	1	3	3	16	45	35	80	12	30	0·22	0·22	0·22	0·03	22
23	Lárkhána...	11	5	712	9	...	...	...	...	5	2	3	1	...	3	11	5	16	14	30	7	14	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05	23
24	Sukkur	10	7	609	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	6	7	...	...	0·01	0·07	0·03	0·06	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	3	390	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	6	45	165	169	106	259	259	502	230	259	0·92	1·04	0·97	0·11	25
	Total for the Presidency.	287	226	25,846	2,592	2,254	3,828	3,888	3023	1532	643	309	204	171	287	381	479	8,750	8,235	16,985	6,113	8,197	0·92	0·93	0 92	0·26	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1905.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No.
	Western Registration District.																							
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,641	2,324	1,998	2,037	1,837	1,627	1,496	944	893	1,500	1,651	1,241	1,435	1,382	9,172	8,868	18,040	12·71	12·57	12·64	18·94	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,645	1,406	990	915	841	867	714	66.	625	763	721	633	706	792	4,684	4,610	9,194	11·35	11·20	11·28	17·00	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	1,595	1,806	1,916	1,762	1,503	1,141	88(	734	82.	926	1,083	1,421	1,385	7,944	7,435	15,379	18·82	19·12	18·97	19·22	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	260	208	233	177	178	244	173	201	187	241	227	265	1,554	1,040	2,594	3·31	3·57	3·41	6·52	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,481	1,375	1,339	1,341	1,288	967	781	656	629	737	748	699	905	1,135	5,761	5,464	11,225	18·92	18·15	18·54	17·43	5
	Central Registration District.																							
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,352	1,189	724	649	691	844	791	598	706	849	718	561	629	623	4,308	4,075	8,383	10·33	9·71	10·02	12·78	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	1,140	1,100	937	966	1,253	1,181	1,042	1,082	1,152	1,282	960	1,035	1,163	6,990	6,163	13,153	14·03	12·56	13·30	14·36	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	709	528	671	614	720	765	614	710	716	637	714	571	618	4,185	4,043	8,228	11·54	11·30	11·42	13·99	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,342	1,217	1,190	949	1,088	1,072	1,059	919	1,041	1,131	1,052	955	948	890	6,381	5,943	12,324	11·22	10·30	10·75	9·72	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,306	1,302	1,835	1,725	1,957	1,947	1,436	1,230	1,124	1,120	1,001	952	995	1,324	8,138	8,512	16,650	14·86	13·76	14·26	13·36	10
	Southern Registration District.																							
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	874	513	506	569	611	477	518	425	380	361	330	343	366	2,862	2,575	5,437	5·71	5·24	5·48	6·89	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,298	1,161	819	685	803	903	699	698	633	495	495	466	442	452	3,932	3,088	7,020	7·00	6·04	6·52	10·48	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	1,002	549	449	444	638	677	655	692	598	514	476	503	442	3,404	3,233	6,637	9·25	8·79	9·02	9·54	13
14	Kánara	13	13	1,287	1,028	533	525	511	564	364	367	394	430	427	395	415	519	2,766	2,618	5,384	11·72	11·09	11·85	15·17	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																							
15	Surat	10	10	776	711	963	1,189	1,085	906	825	657	549	620	570	597	684	867	4,776	4,736	9,512	15·03	14·84	14·94	24·27	15
16	Broach	8	8	408	373	583	593	557	491	465	393	410	541	483	433	537	537	3,004	3,020	6,023	20·22	21·09	20·65	39·34	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	571	877	917	892	810	607	435	430	553	558	813	935	1,005	4,530	4,352	8,882	12·06	12·78	12·42	24·22	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	691	568	360	462	467	453	363	286	303	307	368	353	399	455	2,328	2,248	4,576	17·63	17·47	17·55	17·05	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	12	869	831	2,308	2,357	2,078	1,949	1,488	1,005	964	1,208	1,523	1,887	2,616	3,099	11,518	11,054	22,572	29·26	28·51	28·88	30·2	19
	Sind Registration District.																							
20	Karáchi	12	12	632	632	483	637	517	442	480	369	282	309	201	410	585	759	2,982	2,572	5,554	12·11	13·09	12·51	14·32	20
21	Hyderabad	14	14	1,411	1,411	1,417	1,325	1,368	1,080	925	781	790	729	635	933	1,317	1,510	7,140	5,664	12,810	13·14	12·74	12·96	16·64	1
22	Thar and Párkar ...	11	11	668	668	948	1,027	1,201	900	666	442	394	315	270	363	571	1,076	4,535	3,641	8,176	22·37	22·59	22·47	23·64	22
23	Lárkhána	11	11	712	712	1,148	871	1,047	991	819	739	697	691	747	1,154	1,083	1,990	6,697	6,210	12,907	18·91	20·56	19·67	21·59	23
24	Sukkur	10	10	609	609	877	687	648	673	739	671	704	649	670	1,143	1,599	1,302	5,464	4,976	10,4[illegible]	[illegible]	20·82	19·96	16·09	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	390	390	306	274	266	225	225	179	206	209	232	432	607	512	1,915	1,758	3,673	14·75	17·21	15·83	14·94	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	287	287	25,846	23,798	24,759	23,882	23,780	22,556	19,391	15,919	15,589	17,112	17,117	18,224	22,516	24,578	126,075	119,298	245,373	13·32	13·24	13·28	17·4	

ANNUAL FORM No. X—DEATHS *registered from* DYSENTERY *and* DIARRHŒA *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1905.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration.		Villages.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Death per 1,000 of Population.			Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.
		Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.	Number in each District.	Number from which deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhœa were reported.													Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	No.
	Western Registration District.																							
1	Khándesh	25	25	2,641	1,069	1,334	1,264	1,174	1,132	1,371	846	933	1,526	1,280	897	893	944	7,499	6,100	13,599	10·39	8·64	9·51	11·85	1
2	Násik	16	16	1,645	885	514	408	416	368	407	308	316	416	398	123	117	90	2,185	1,726	3,911	5·28	4·19	4·73	7·16	2
3	Thána	11	11	1,631	317	100	97	80	79	63	54	44	87	86	65	49	50	512	342	854	1·21	0·86	1·03	2·1	3
4	City of Bombay ...	1	1	...	...	350	319	327	288	355	280	239	293	227	172	195	319	1,837	1,517	3,354	3·91	3·21	3·56	4·1	4
5	Kolába	11	11	1,481	457	127	107	85	74	62	75	80	123	95	62	46	82	593	425	1,018	1·95	1·41	1·68	1·5	5
	Central Registration District.																							
6	Ahmednagar	14	14	1,352	998	335	308	294	358	449	336	513	646	471	400	381	305	2,712	2,084	4,796	6·50	4·64	5·73	10·5	6
7	Poona	12	12	1,187	775	362	234	353	426	458	503	736	902	872	429	288	255	3,209	2,768	5,968	6·42	5·04	6·01	6·41	7
8	Sholápur	10	10	716	512	224	133	142	176	180	163	382	619	535	422	314	301	1,894	1,727	3,621	5·22	4·82	5·01	9·51	8
9	Sátára	15	15	1,342	824	358	255	347	393	461	503	596	597	640	541	232	272	2,741	2,464	5,205	4·82	4·27	4·54	5·32	9
10	Ratnágiri	10	10	1,306	750	375	360	290	150	159	107	142	205	164	104	84	120	1,192	1,068	2,260	2·18	1·72	1·94	3·71	10
	Southern Registration District.																							
11	Belgaum	11	11	1,073	633	205	182	191	231	380	634	498	366	291	260	205	198	1,799	1,833	3,631	3·59	3·73	3·61	[illegible]	11
12	Dhárwár	17	17	1,298	426	132	98	129	146	136	179	197	175	127	113	94	105	860	771	1,631	1·31	1·19	1·47	1·48	12
13	Bijápur	10	10	1,116	673	194	154	158	127	149	249	335	367	359	315	213	169	1,348	1,441	2,789	3·66	3·92	3·79	3·88	13
	Gujarát Registration District.																							
15	Surat	10	10	776	61	34	25	25	32	40	19	15	29	17	13	17	27	155	138	293	·40	·43	·46	1·[illegible]	15
16	Broach	8	7	408	44	6	3	17	9	11	11	6	19	19	13	6	7	61	64	125	·41	·45	·43	·87	16
17	Kaira	11	11	605	174	46	34	34	60	55	54	78	98	75	53	46	59	417	285	702	1·08	·84	·97	2·[illegible]	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	691	8	3	4	2	1	...	1	3	2	4	4	1	4	19	11	30	·14	·08	·11	1·0	18
19	Ahmedabad	12	11	869	45	18	11	15	21	18	24	16	34	20	23	18	16	135	105	240	·33	·27	·30	2·75	19
	Sind Registration District.																							
20	Karáchi	12	8	632	20	12	8	9	10	27	33	20	27	11	17	11	13	101	97	198	·41	·49	·45	·[illegible]	20
21	Hyderabad	14	12	1,411	14	48	28	22	36	36	33	38	46	37	45	37	37	250	193	443	·46	·43	·45	·[illegible]	21
22	Thar and Párkar ...	11	7	668	12	3	1	5	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	3	3	10	11	21	·03	·07	·05	·1	22
23	Lárkhána	11	7	712	11	3	2	1	2	1	...	1	5	1	3	1	5	18	7	25	·05	·02	·04	·2	23
24	Sukkur	10	10	609	10	6	6	12	7	6	3	7	7	3	6	13	17	56	37	93	·21	·11	·16	·2	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	5	390	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	3	8	4	12	·06	·04	·05	·2	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	287	271	25,846	9,871	4,853	4,111	4,166	4,161	4,883	4,533	5,269	6,788	5,776	4,141	3,847	3,462	29,977	25,511	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

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ANNUAL FORM NO. XI.—DEATHS *registered from* RESPIRATORY DISEASES *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1905.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration: Number in each District.	Circles of Registration: Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	Villages: Number in each District.	Villages: Number from which deaths from Respiratory Diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total: Male.	Total: Female.	Total: Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population: Male.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population: Female.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population: Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous three years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh ...	25	25	2,641	1,287	670	594	461	424	293	194	193	266	320	324	379	462	2,434	2,146	4,580	3·37	3·04	3·21	3·32	1
2	Násik ...	16	16	1,645	385	300	318	189	240	138	121	124	141	181	173	196	231	1,141	1,211	2,352	2·76	3·00	2·88	3·15	2
3	Thána ...	11	11	1,631	379	131	144	110	86	61	54	50	54	54	68	61	73	535	411	946	1·27	1·06	1·17	1·11	3
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	...	...	916	1,049	1,025	831	804	711	551	585	551	614	658	974	4,913	4,356	9,269	10·47	14·96	12·19	9·47	4
5	Kolába ...	11	11	1,481	296	76	74	66	45	41	30	36	40	42	20	40	54	298	266	564	·98	·85	·93	1·03	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	14	1,352	683	285	233	247	324	270	217	243	225	229	232	241	305	1,499	1,552	3,051	3·59	3·70	3·64	4·64	6
7	Poona ...	12	12	1,187	667	293	249	285	330	289	239	212	354	297	252	291	292	1,665	1,719	3,384	3·34	3·50	3·42	3·71	7
8	Sholápur ...	10	10	716	356	172	152	112	98	113	89	100	125	143	113	134	135	685	801	1,486	1·89	2·24	2·06	2·25	8
9	Sátára ...	15	13	1,342	303	32	52	91	95	81	63	73	71	69	69	60	75	364	466	830	·64	·81	·72	·99	9
10	Ratnágiri ...	10	10	1,306	669	214	235	189	163	109	91	142	163	160	141	152	169	993	939	1,932	1·81	1·51	1·65	2·46	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum ...	11	11	1,073	Not available.	242	231	256	241	178	208	205	161	138	148	140	139	1,207	1,080	2,287	2·41	2·19	2·30	2·97	11
12	Dhárwár ...	17	17	1,298		276	214	221	232	188	144	158	142	175	145	184	175	1,063	1,191	2,254	1·69	2·26	2·03	2·70	12
13	Bijápur ...	10	10	1,116		232	177	177	228	142	153	169	121	128	126	162	155	1,061	909	1,970	2·88	2·47	2·68	2·91	13
14	Kánara ...	13	13	1,287		38	28	30	33	26	21	25	9	20	29	24	25	202	126	328	·86	·58	·72	·86	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat ...	10	10	776	Not available.	465	535	515	419	405	295	279	314	335	318	375	464	2,485	2,234	4,719	7·82	7·00	7·41	10·66	15
16	Broach ...	8	8	408		210	204	166	178	148	127	115	160	163	136	147	181	1,022	913	1,935	6·38	6·37	6·03	7·87	16
17	Kaira ...	11	11	605		690	702	653	660	600	499	487	642	541	507	589	648	3,971	3,217	7,188	10·57	9·44	10·05	9·62	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	691		11	32	25	53	10	5	8	13	8	9	13	11	124	74	198	·94	·57	·76	·70	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	11	869		420	413	368	381	336	205	190	241	266	244	233	322	1,965	1,656	3,619	4·62	4·27	4·55	4·34	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi ...	12	8	632	Not available.	83	71	82	74	57	63	54	55	58	49	52	76	449	325	774	1·82	1·65	1·75	1·65	20
21	Hyderabad ...	14	11	1,411		69	69	70	61	47	32	34	40	40	33	44	50	276	313	589	·51	·70	·60	·92	21
22	Thar and Párkar.	11	5	668		37	11	15	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	47	23	70	·24	·14	·19	·03	22
23	Lárkhána ...	11	6	712		4	4	3	6	4	4	2	3	1	...	1	1	21	12	33	·06	·04	·05	·05	23
24	Sukkur ...	10	7	609		17	18	19	35	16	8	9	9	9	7	11	15	120	53	173	·43	·22	·33	·36	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	4	390		1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	1	6	·04	·01	·03	·01	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	287	262	25,846	...	5,884	5,811	5,396	5,243	4,359	3,573	3,460	3,904	3,928	3,758	4,189	5,032	28,548	25,994	54,537	3·00	2·90	2·95	3·21	

ANNUAL FORM NO. XII.—DEATHS *registered from* PLAGUE *in the* DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year 1905.*

No.	Districts.	Circles of Registration: Number in each District.	Circles of Registration: Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	Villages: Number in each District.	Villages: Number from which deaths from Plague were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total: Male.	Total: Female.	Total: Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population: Male.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population: Female.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population: Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	No.
	Western Registration District.																								
1	Khándesh ...	25	24	2,641	245	1,113	1,088	1,276	641	32	...	13	170	1,052	706	462	325	3,398	3,500	6,898	4·70	4·96	4·83	3·31	1
2	Násik ...	16	15	1,645	35	748	330	191	63	17	...	4	89	403	495	225	195	1,407	1,353	2,760	3·41	3·36	3·38	8·68	2
3	Thána ...	11	9	1,631	44	82	153	151	257	264	116	40	62	30	42	3	7	679	493	1,172	1·69	1·27	1·45	2·26	3
4	City of Bombay...	1	1	...	...	1,089	2,372	3,072	3,241	2,539	673	191	205	161	79	48	38	9,326	4,815	14,171	19·87	16·64	18·63	20·85	4
5	Kolába ...	11	8	1,481	55	95	123	166	112	85	39	29	38	25	33	10	22	439	338	777	1·44	1·12	1·28	1·54	5
	Central Registration District.																								
6	Ahmednagar ...	14	12	1,352	114	768	408	501	314	18	9	4	56	98	109	41	10	1,987	1,249	2,336	2·60	2·98	2·79	3·19	6
7	Poona ...	12	11	1,187	91	1,024	394	179	46	8	2	4	...	59	113	165	85	1,613	1,066	2,679	2·03	2·17	2·10	8·17	7
8	Sholápur ...	10	9	716	69	665	519	627	221	19	10	97	159	123	90	77	44	1,293	1,358	2,651	3·57	3·79	3·68	12·07	8
9	Sátára ...	15	14	1,342	299	1,257	785	544	446	181	286	1,118	2,362	2,918	2,206	775	502	6,410	6,970	13,380	11·27	12·07	11·68	19·43	9
10	Ratnágiri ...	10	10	1,306	31	35	194	208	94	117	31	23	17	2	2	1	...	411	396	807	·75	·64	·69	·37	10
	Southern Registration District.																								
11	Belgaum ...	11	11	1,073	150	853	445	324	143	50	99	263	605	855	848	498	377	2,707	2,653	5,360	5·41	5·40	5·40	22·76	11
12	Dhárwár ...	17	16	1,298	167	1,185	888	535	138	55	22	93	346	851	996	704	402	3,144	3,078	6,219	5·60	5·58	5·59	24·75	12
13	Bijápur ...	10	9	1,116	129	1,209	400	158	18	...	...	...	27	67	87	80	54	1,021	1,079	2,100	2·77	2·94	2·86	12·21	13
14	Kánara ...	13	3	1,287	9	14	35	7	7	3	5	2	22	23	39	18	26	84	97	181	·35	·44	·39	·96	14
	Gujarát Registration District.																								
15	Surat ...	10	10	776	96	284	283	274	196	163	72	74	160	155	156	67	47	956	975	1,931	3·01	3·05	3·03	7·36	15
16	Broach ...	8	6	408	14	34	61	7	48	21	1	3	21	75	41	20	19	231	188	419	1·66	1·31	1·44	5·40	16
17	Kaira ...	11	11	605	88	241	305	870	456	85	3	...	72	245	422	186	207	1,454	1,638	3,092	3·87	4·31	4·32	12·54	17
18	Panch Mahális ...	7	7	691	24	57	29	33	44	15	1	...	...	4	32	85	55	179	176	355	1·36	1·36	1·36	4·94	18
19	Ahmedabad ...	12	11	869	36	106	135	723	527	80	4	1	23	26	20	9	3	790	867	1,657	1·20	2·24	2·09	2·11	19
	Sind Registration District.																								
20	Karáchi ...	12	7	632	20	230	228	477	851	586	205	57	35	95	63	22	41	1,682	1,208	2,890	6·83	6·15	6·53	6·00	
21	Hyderabad ...	14	3	1,411	2	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	·01	...	·01	·56	21
22	Thar and Párkar	11	...	668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Lárkhána ...	11	1	712	3	...	...	11	12	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	18	28	·03	·06	·04	·003	23
24	Sukkur ...	10	2	609	2	...	...	9	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	19	·04	·03	·03	·01	24
25	Upper Sind Frontier ...	5	2	390	5	...	1	20	40	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	21	73	·40	·21	·31	·005	25
	Total for the Presidency ...	287	212	25,846	1,725	11,089	9,161	10,526	8,405	4,353	1,582	2,016	4,469	7,258	6,549	3,516	2,459	37,790	33,573	71,363	3·96	3·75	3·86	9·21	

N. B.—These figures do not include deaths among Europeans, Eurasians and fighting men.

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